INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

REGD. NO. B.1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

VOL. XXIII NO. 43 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1935 SIXTEEN PAGES

Tri-partite Agreement For United Voting

Bombay Govt. Must Learn From Corporation

Defer Restoration Of Cuts, Demand M.L.Cs.

Frost-Stricken Peasants Deserve More Urgent Relief

On Tuesday, the second day of the Budget discussion in the Bombay Council, most of the members as on the previous day condemned the policy of the Government in announcing restoration of salary cuts while the people were still groaning under the heavy burden of taxation and the frost-stricken peasants of Gujarat needed urgent relief.

Lesson Of Bombay Corporation

Rao Bahadur Bole commended to the Government the example of the Bombay Corporation who deferred the restoration of "cuts" till they could "balance their Budget and also the example of the Punjab Government who decided on a scheme of urgent relief for the unemployed.

DEFICIT BUDGET EVERY YEAR

Mr. M. H. Gazdar who spoke first said that the fact that the Finance Member could show a closing balance of Rs. 65 lakhs and that too by laying hands on General Revenues for that purpose was very objectionable. The Government of Bombay had been running on a deficit budget of several lakhs of Rupees every year.

This state of bankruptcy could not be remedied unless some drastic measures were taken by the Government. Instead of doing something constructive in this direction, the Government of Bombay on the other hand, restored the cut in the salaries of officials, while in other provinces like Madras no such thing was done. This act of the Bombay Government, the speaker felt, most unwarranted in view of the insolvent condition the finances of the Province were in.

PAINTING ROSY PICTURE.

Mr. M. M. Karbhari (Thana) in the course of his speech said that every time the Finance Member of the Government presented the budget, though they were leaving the people poorer than before, paint them to be prosperous. The revenues collected by the Government could be called forced revenue if judged from the point of view of equity. In the name of balancing the budget the Finance Member had cut down the grants of the local bodies and the financial position of the nation-building departments had not been improved. The earning capacity of the poor of the Presidency was getting poorer and poorer while the number of unemployed was increasing by leaps and bounds. The speaker was doubtful as to whether the Government would get a decision in its favour as a solvent and Government if it went to an independent tribunal with its accounts.

Mr. R. R. Bhakale said that the Budget submitted by the Finance Member made a painful reading in that even though the expenditure was cut to the very core, the Budget could not be balanced.

GRINDING TAXATION.

Since 1925 the burden on the poorer classes had been increasing gradually and the masses are clamouring for relief from the heavy taxation that they were subject to.

How to give relief to them was the question that the Government had now to answer. Evidently the Finance Member had not given any consideration to the methods suggested by the Taxation enquiry Committee.

The policy now followed by the Government of Bombay is like putting the cart before the horse. In times of stress indirect taxes were first increased and direct taxes afterwards. In better times, direct taxes were reduced first and indirect taxes later. But now strangely enough the Bombay Government had begun by the restoration of the 10 per cent cut in the salaries of services. Is this the way to give relief to the suffering masses? What about the masses who have hardly any food to eat and houses to live in?

The speaker welcomed the Industrial Disputes Conciliation Act and its working.

Khan Bahdur Patel (Broach) criticising the budget estimates asked for remission and suspensions for the farmers of Gujerat who had suffered as a consequence of the frost.

Rao Bahadur Vandeker (Nasik) pleaded for the amelioration of the condition of the masses.

Mr. M. H. Mehta (Panchmahals) said that the Government had decided to restore the cuts while there was no redress or relief for the suffering agriculturists. The Finance Member ought to have made provisions for the frost-victims of Gujarat before deciding about the restoration of the cuts.

Mr. Mohamad Suleman Cassum Mitha said that Government could not be unmindful of the present economic state of the Presidency and the chronic conditions prevailing as a result of trade depression. Yet instead of reducing expenditure the Council had been called upon to vote away enormous sums for running the expensive machinery of Government. The House naturally resented that Government should have been so generous with their staff while the general body of tax payers were suffering great hardships under the existing depression. Government was very half-hearted in giving effect to the Thomas Committee recommendations.

STOP THAT MIGRATION

Continuing he criticised the annual migration of the Government of Bombay to Poona, which entailed an unjustifiable expenditure. Bombay, he said was the real centre of trade, industries and politics and should be the capital throughout the year. The speaker appealed to the Government to break this tradition and stop this migration. As all sources of revenue had already been tapped and as the taxable capacity of the people had reached the limit the only ray of hope siad the speaker, lay in the direction of some tangible assistance from the Central Government but looking to the treatment of both the Government of India and the Secretary of State, the House would be quite justified in not voting for the continuation of the additional emergency taxation and let the budget deficits swell.

Mr. V. A. Surve (Ratnagiri)

(Continued on page 7).

"LIBEL ON SEVA DAL"

Ex-Karnatak Member In Charge On Home Member's Allegations

(From Our Correspondent.)

HUBLI, Feb. 19.

Interviewed regarding the Home Member's replies concerning the Hindustani Seva Dal Mr. Divaker, ex-Member-in-Charge, Seva Dal, Karnatak Branch, stated:

The least that I can say about the remarks made by the Home Member regarding the Hindustani Seva Dal is that they are wholly unwarranted. Everyone even remotely connected with the Seva Dal know that it is entirely a constituent part of the Congress organisation carrying out programmes laid down by the Congress and as such pledged to observe non-violence as required by the creed of the Congress. It is a gross libel to call the Seva Dal a revolutionary body especially after banning it without giving proofs. Condemning such bodies unheard simply because they are not wanted reminds one of the adage "call a man a thief and hang him."

Even according to the Home Member only some Local Governments have alleged that the Seva Dal is revolutionary. Why then ban the entire organisation as such? Why not remove the ban on the central organisation and such organisations about whom there have been no such allegations. They have done so in Behar. Why not follow the same procedure?

STOP PRESS

BACK FROM SAAR.

(Special Cable.)

SAARBRUECKEN, Feb. 19.

British troops are now returning home.

One detachment is proceeding via Rheims, where it is being entertained by the civic and military authorities to-night. They visit the battle-fields and will be treated hospitably at the Town Hall to-morrow.

HAUPTMANN APPEAL.

(Special Cable.)

TRENTON, Feb. 19.

An appeal has been lodged on behalf of Hauptmann with the Court of Errors and Appeals, New Jersey, the Highest tribunal.

The appeal will be argued on March 28.

Judge Trenchard granted accused's application that State do meet very heavy cost of printing the record of trial for the purpose of appeal.

"AXE" IN KAPURTHALA

KAPURTHALA, February 19.

To effect economy in the State and as a measure of re-organisation, the Maharaja of Kapurthala has sanctioned that the posts of the Commander-in-Chief in the State, Minister of Law and Order, the Home Minister and the Chief Engineer be abolished.

Those who had already put in thirty years service have been asked to retire. More retrenchment is expected.—A.P.

Congress To Move First Cut Motion

NEW DELHI, Feb. 19.

In order to concentrate on the main grievances in cannection with voting on demands for grants in the Railway Budget the Congress, Independent and Nationalist parties held a combined meeting to-day at the residence of Mr. Bhulabhai Desai.

An agreement was provisionally reached whereby the three Parties will register their united votes on the principal cuts to be selectd in the order of importance.

It has been arranged that the Congress party will move the first principal cut to reduce the demand under the Railway Board to one rupee in order to raise a debate on the Federal Railway Authority which under the Government of India Bill is proposed to be set up under the Parliamentary legislation, whilst the Assembly has already expressed the opinion that a Statutory Railway Authority should be set up as a result of legislation in the Indian Central Legislature. It is proposed to devote one full day, that is the 22nd instant, for discussion of this subject.

THIRD CLASS PASSENGERS' GRIEVANCES.

There remain three days for voting on the demands. The arrangement amongst the Parties is that the Independents should be given half a day on 23rd to voice the grievances of third class passengers. Probably the Nationalists will take up the latter half of 23rd with discussion on the stores purchase policy of the Railway Department. The 24th is a holiday. The 25th will be probably set apart for the European group and the unattached parties. Mr. Joshi belonging to the unattached parties is expected to take up the question of labour and unemployment in Railways. On the 25th the last day, the normal procedure will be asserted and the guillotine applied at 5 p.m.

Mr. Jinnah who participated in to-day's talks is reported to have assured the fullest co-operation in giving effect to the arrangement and Mr. Aney who personally could not be present was informed of the arrangement.—A. P.

The Burma Government have also remitted the unexpired portion of the sentence of transportation for life passed on Nga Tun now in the Andamans, who was convicted by the Special Tribunal of Tharrawaddy in 1931 in connection with Burma rebellion.

U. K. TRADE INTERESTS MUST BE SAFE FIRST

More Light On Special Responsibilities

Instruments Of Instructions For Governor-General

NEW DELHI, Feb. 19.

The Indian reprint has been issued to-day of the Instruments of Instructions of the Governor-General and the Governors.

The Instructions to the Governor of Burma will be on lines similar to those of the Governor-General with necessary adaptations.

The Instruments have special importance in that they will help the growth of constitutional practices under the Government.

It runs: "Our Governor-General shall do all that in him lies to maintain the standards of good administration, to encourage religious toleration, co-operation and good-will among all classes and creeds, and to promote all measures making for moral, socia and economic welfare."

SHARE IN GOVT.

Identical Instruction is given to the Governors with the addition at the end of the following words: "And tending to fit all classes of the population to take their due share in public life and the Government of the Province."

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

The Instruction regarding the executive authority of the Federation runs: "In making appointments to his Council of Ministers, our Governor-General shal use best endeavours to select his Ministers in the following manner, that is to say, in consultation with the person who, in his judgment, is most likely to command a stable majority in the Legislature to appoint those persons (including so far as practicable, representatives of Federated States and members of important minority communities) who will best be in a position collectively to command the confidence of the Legislature. But in so acting he shall constantly bear in mind the need for fostering a sense of joint responsibility among his Ministers.

MINISTER'S ADVICE

In all matters within the scope of the executive authorty of the Federation, save in respect of those functions which he is required by the said Act to exercise in his discretion, our Governor-General shall, in the exercise of powers conferred upon him, be guided by the advice of his Ministers unless, in his opinion, so to be guided would be inconsistent with the fulfilment of any of the special responsibilities which are by the said Act committed to him or with the proper discharge of any of the functions which he is otherwise by the said Act required to exercise on his individual judgment, in any of which cases our Governor-General shall, notwithstanding his Ministers advice act in exercise of the powers by the said Act conferred upon him in such manner as to his individual judgment seems requisite for the due discharge of the responsibilities and functions aforesaid. But he shall be studious so to exercise his powers as not to enable his Ministers to rely upon his special responsibilities in order to relieve themselves of responsibilities which are properly their own.

SPECIAL RESPONSIBILITY.

Among the instructions relating to special responsibility are those about discrimination. One of the paragraphs on this subject runs as follows:—

"In the discharge of his special responsibility for prevention of measures, which would subject goods of the United Kingdom origin imported into India to discriminatory or penal treatment our Governor-General shall avoid action, which would affect the competence of his Government and the Federal Legislature to develop their own fiscal and economic policy or would restrict their freedom to negotiate trade agreements whether with the United Kingdom or other countries for the securing of mutual tariff concessions and he should intervene in the tariff policy in the negotiation of tariff agreements only," if, in his opinion, the main intention of the policy contemplated, is by trade restrictions to injure United Kingdom trade rather than further the economic interests of India.

"And we require and charge him to regard discriminatory or penal treatment covered by this special responsibility as including both direct discrimination (whether by means of differential tariff rates or by means of differential restrictions on imports) and indirect discrimination by means of differential treatment of various types of products and our Governor-General's special responsibility extends to preventing the imposition of prohibitory tariffs or restrictions, if he is satisfied that such measures are proposed with the aforeaid intention.

"It also extends, subject to the aforesaid intention, to measures, which though not discriminatory or penal in form would be so in fact. At the same time, in interpreting the special responsibility to which this paragraph relates our Governor-General shall bear always in mind the partnership between India and the United Kingdom within our Empire, which has so long subsisted and the mutual obligations that arise therefrom."—A.P.

SIGNS IN HIS OWN BLOOD!

Convention Delegate's Attestment To Philippine Draft Constitution

(Special Cable.)

MANILA, Feb. 19.

Mr. Gregoria Perfecto Perfecto, delegate to convention was engaged in drawing up a new constitution for the Philippines, electrified his colleagues by signing the official draft constitution in his own blood.

Crowds cheered as Mr. Perfecto's private physician drew from his arm sufficient blood for the signature.

The delegation is sailing for Washington to-morrow to present the constitution for President Roosevelt's approval.

TITLE OF INDIA BILL

LONDON, February 19.

The 30 days' committee stage of the India Bill began with short discussion regarding the procedure, after which Col. Wedgwood moved an amendment to postpone discussion of Clause One containing the title which will be attached to the Bill when it becomes an Act. The proposal was immediately accepted by Sir Samuel Hoare, thus disposing of the clause for the time being in a few seconds. The postponement is quite a common practice with a large measure, the contents of which may be varied as the Bill proceeds. Postponement of Clause One ruled out possible discussion on the four proposed amendments including one from the Opposition Labour benches in favour of calling the Act "Dominion of India Self-government Act". There are at present 50 pages amendments for the committee stage.—

The House, sitting in committee, proceeded to consider Clause Three referring to the Governor-General of India and His Majesty's representative regarding the relations with Indian States.

Sir Robert Horne moved an amendment providing for the appointment of Governor-General after consultation with the committee of the Privy Council styled the "Indian Advisory Committee". Sir S. Hoare said Government was unable to accept Sir R. Horne's Amendment but welcome the opportunity of hearing views from members.

Mr. Morgan Jones stated, if Labourites had the appointment of Viceroy in future they appoint a person in strict accord with the outlook of labourites in relation to Indian matters. Sir R. Horne after discussion withdrew his amendment.—Reuter.

People's Party's Spokesman Walks Out

RANGOON, Feb. 19.

The Burma Council resumed the J. P. C. debate in a poorly attended House.

One member of the People's Party was present while very few of Chit Hlaing's and Ba Maw's Parties were in their seats.

In the course of the debate Mr. U. Saw (People's party) read out a statement declaring that as the parties no longer recognised Sir Oscar De Ghanville as the elected President of the Council, the Peoples Party as a party would not take part in the discussion on the J. P. C. report (President, order, order). The statement added that as the views of the People's Party had already been fully expressed in the House and before the J. P. C. as well as in a resolution passed at the recent All Burma Separationist Conference and that the Bill for Burma was now well on its Committee Stage, any discussion thereon or suggestions brought forward would not alter the main principle of the Bill and therefore the consideration of the report would be a useless waste of time.

Mr. U. Saw then left the House without bowing to the Chair.

INDIANS AS HOSTAGES.

Mr. S. A. S. Tyabji dealing with the J. P. C. recommendations adversely affecting Indian rights and interests as now embodied in the India Bill strongly criticised section 340 with special reference to the proviso under sub-section 3 and sections 429 and 435. By this bill Indians would be kept as hostages in Burma on behalf of Indians in India. It was through this bill that India would be made to agree to the trade convention. He doubted whether the Instrument of Instructions to the Governor would secure protection for Indians. He regretted the inability of the Burma Government to safeguard Indian interests, as had been done in the case of the United Kingdom subjects.

DOMINION STATUS FOR BURMA.

Mr. U. Kun (Peoples Party) further amended part two of his first motion moved yesterday to urge His Majesty's Government that Dominion Status be granted to Burma forthwith.

The debate was adjourned for conclusion to-morrow.

REMOVAL OF PRESIDENT.

It is understood that Mr. Ganga Singh and five others have given notice of a fresh motion for the removal of the President. So far 41 members have agreed to support the motion.

TABULATED ADLETS

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SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under : "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Immediately Gujarati Trained Mathematics, History or Science Graduate, Second Language Sanskrit. Apply at once Box 3713, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted following applicants to consult with Kapoor & Co. Employment Suppliers, Delhi:—Clerks, Law Graduates, Sub-overseers, Doctors, Engineers and Stenographers. (3717).

Wanted qualified, experienced Sound Recorder, and a best painting Artist for a well established Madras Cinetone Studios. Apply with credentials and salary Box 3714, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted some Depot Managers to push sale of our various quantities of Tea for the unrepresented area with a salary of Rs. 150 per month including T.A. Apply sharp stating personality and Bank reference to Messrs. Britannia Trading Co., Ltd., 40, Canning St. (Calcutta. (3638).

Wanted travelling canvasser having washing soap experience. Salary fifty plus sixty batta per month. Third class journey. Personal surity or small cash deposit essential. Write enclosing stamped envelope to R. N. Shroff, Muncher Manzil, E Block, Post Grant Road. (3716).

Wanted Resident Managers for Branches handling Varnish Paints, Cigarettes, Safety matches, Hurricane Lanterns, Hosiery Articles, Machinery and Novelty goods. Salary Rs. 75 p.m. plus allowances. Must invest at least Rs. 500 against stocks. Apply to: The Allianz Industrial Corporation Ltd., Tuticorin. (3720).

Wanted one qualified Hindu Midwife, B.P.N.A., preferably Brahmin for Cutch-Mandvi Maternity Home, pay according to qualifications, apply: Damodar Anandji, 66, Karwar Street, Fort Bombay. (3689).

University of Dacca:—Applications are invited for the Professorship in the Department of Arabic and Islamic Studies on a salary of Rs. 1,000 per mensem for a period of two years in the first instance, with effect from November, 1935. Nine copies of application with testimonials and the names and addresses of three references must reach the Registrar not later than 30th April, 1935. For full particulars apply to the Registrar. (9656)

10. SITUATIONS WANTED

Expert experienced Parsi Manager thoroughly experienced in correspondence and accounts and able to undertake independent charge, wants service. Pay Rs. 150. Please write to Box No. 3693, "Bombay Chronicle."

12. TO BE LET

At 86, Walkeshwar Road, Flats with two bed rooms, drawing dining, Kitchen and English baths with gas and geiser for Europeans and others Reduced Rents 120 to 150, apply sharp ground floor. (3700)

12. TO BE LET.

To Be Let—Near Sea shore, No. 42, Warden Road, Sagar Mansion, Third floor, for High Class Hindoos only, one block consisting of 2 bed rooms, Hall, Kitchen, Store room, Garage, etc. Rent Rs. 125. Apply 2nd floor. (3707).

27. HOTELS.

Hotel India, Connaught Place, New Delhi.—Home Comforts. Excellent Food. Efficient Service. Indian and European Catering, Sanitary Bath Rooms. Phone 2061. (9527).

44. MEDICAL.

For Deafness, Head noises, Earache and Discharge—"Auroleum Miraculum" (Miraculous Earoil) will only be your sheet-anchor in any serious trouble of the Ear. No matter how chronic or how caused—no matter even should the Drum be perforated. It nourishes and grows the membrane and heals perforation and enables you to hear. Magnificent testimonials from Ear-specialists and Patients. From all Chemists. (3722).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

The Royal Homoeo & Dental Institute, Delhi, teaches and grants Diplomas of M.B.H. & L.D.Sc., in Homoeopathy and Dentistry, respectively. Prospectus free. Guaranteed cure for Piles, Fistula and Prolapsus Ani. Literature free. (3718).

Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution. Established 1898 by Gopaldas Laldas. Expert individual training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy. Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. (3619).

Technological Institute Civil Engineering, Rajkot, imparts practical and theoretical sound training, with moderate fees. Period concise. Session commences March. Prospectus free. Apply. (3573).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted Agents: Pure high elevation Nilgiri and Anaimalai Hills' Teas. Liberal salary of Rs. 50 and 15 per cent commission. For terms and particulars apply with 1-1|4 annas stamp to:—The Light of Asia Tea Co., Estate Contractors, Pollachi (S. India). (3721).

Wanted Agents in every mofussil station to sell "Bombay Standard" the new Sunday newspaper edited by K. Srinivasan, late of "Free Press Journal" and the "Daily Sun," liberal terms to pushing agents, for details apply to Manager, "Bombay Standard", 139, Medows Street, Bombay. (3719).

Wanted respectable parties as Chief Agents for "Griha Lakshmi Insurance Limited". For terms and particulars apply to Managing Agents. 1, British Indian Street, Calcutta. (3698).

73. AGENTS WANTED

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle," Daily and Sunday Editions particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavatam, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer Harda Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi, Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Sangli Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle," Co., Ltd. P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
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Dhanu Road	Goly	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Tea—Expert in tea business with 47 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamshetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

75. INVESTMENTS.

Gentleman will invest Rs. 25,000 in large business or industry which furnishes sound security and guarantees monthly Rs. 500. Apply Box 3711, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted soon a honest and reliable Punter, who can invest Rs. 200 only for the ensuing Bombay Racing Season, only for one month. Profit Rs. 3,000 or over. Apply soon Box No. 3705, "Bombay Chronicle."

99. MACHINERY FOR SALE

For Sale—Complete set for packing 400 lbs. bales consisting two Hydraulic Presses (W.P.) One Engine, and one Boiler, in perfect running order. Apply 130, Mechuabazar Street, Calcutta. (3709)

141. EMBROIDERY.

Embroidery Class for Ladies. A class is opened to teach embroidery on sewing machine. Lady tutor teaches beautiful designs, repairs with guarantee undertaken. For particulars see J. Keshavlal & Bros., Agents, Imperial Machines, 365, Thakurdwar, opp. Post Office. Phone 24788, Bombay 2. (3715).

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Good Opportunity for Schools.— For Sale:—School benches books for Library and some useful articles for Laboratory, etc. can be had at the following place. See Mr. H. N Shah, Mani Mansion, Dr. Wilson Street, Bombay 4. (3702).

For Sale: Self-contained portable wash-basin cabinets, powerful binocular, old coins. Apply Doctor Mario, Empire Building Boribundar. (3685)

Offers are invited for the purchase of American Bosch Motor Car Radio Sets—Seven 6-Valve Sets Model 79 C, One 5-Valve Set Model 140, and One 6-Valve Set Model 160 with separate loud speaker, to be sold on account and risk of the Pledging Party, The States Trading Co. Apply G. N. Rajpal, Asian Building, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay, Telephone No. 26831. (3723).

155. MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

Wanted Cinetone equipments cameras, printing-editing machines, lights, etc., second-hand or new. Cash purchase. With particulars, prices, Box No. 3702, "Bombay Chronicle."

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913
AND
In the matter of the WESTERN INDIA CHEMICAL WORKS, LTD. (In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as required by Section 216 (2) of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913, a GENERAL MEETING of the Western India Chemical Works, Ltd. (In Voluntary Liquidation) will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 49, Apollo Street, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 12th March, 1935, at 1 p.m. (S.T.) for the purpose of laying before the Meeting, a statement in the prescribed form, containing the prescribed particulars with respect to the proceedings in and the position of the liquidation, and to consider and, if thought fit, pass under Section 234 a Resolution to be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution, for confirming the compromises hitherto entered into with the contributories. The list of compromises can be inspected at the Registered Office of the Company during office hours.

B. K. S. AIYAR,
J. L. MEHTA,
Joint Liquidators.

Bombay, 18th February, 1935.

9664

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MULLA MAHOMEDALLI SHAIKH SARAFALLI, of Bombay and Sidnpur Manomedan Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax Tenure, situate at Girgaum Road, without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2590 sq. yards or thereabouts leased to the Majestic Cinema and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 685, New No. 3144, Old Survey No. 142, New Survey No. 8045 and Cadastral Survey No. 1458 of Girgaum Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 162 to 165, Street Nos. 1, 2, 5-12 and 1 and bounded as follows:—i.e. on or towards the North by Girgaum Road, on or towards the South by the property of Khatao Makanji, on or towards the East by the property of Umersey Dharamsey and partly by the property of Vishwanath Madan and on or towards the West by the property of Khatao Makanji.

Dated this 18th day of February, 1935.

THAKORDAS DARU HEMANY, AND CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

9666.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1173 of 1931.

BABURAO MORESHWAR TALPADE and another ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

RAJARAM TUKARAM .....Defendant.

PURSUANT to Decree Absolute for Sale, dated 23rd August, 1932, the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on TUESDAY 5th March, 1935, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.).

Batty field land, situate at Pakhadi Khari, Kasba, Bandra, District Thana admeasuring 2124½ square yards or thereabouts and bearing entry Nos. 1513K, 1515, 1516, and 1522 and Survey No 214. For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL & CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 11-D, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 15th day of January, 1935.

R. S. DADACHANJI,
Commissioner.

9665.

Auction Sales

GANDHI & Co.

Telephone No. 24927.

AUCTION SALE OF SURPLUS NEW, OLD, SERVICEABLE AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES AT THE GENERAL STORES DEPOT, G. I. P. RAILWAY, LOWER PAREL.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from the Controller of Stores, G. I. P. Railway, (Bombay), sell by Public Auction at the above place on Wednesday the 20th day of February 1935 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) a big lot of surplus stores, including:—

A big lot of empty steel barrels 40/45 gallons capacity, Drums, tins, shovels powrahs, tin, zinc and steel scrap tanks, buckets, chairs, grinding wheels, Electric bulbs, jars, glass, steel barrels, tools, Iron and Copper pipes, anvils, scales, wires, insulators, wooden casks, Gunny and canvas cuttings, tarpaulins, rubber scrap, leather scrap, axles, door, and shutters furniture, wooden cases, crates and planks, corrugated sheets, firewood W. I. Pipes, Petrol storage tank serviceable, Varnish Voltalac, Manila ropes, cloth cuttings, Waste paper and paper cutting and scrap, old records, surplus new stores, cooking gas stove, condemned Electrical Material, Condemned Petrol Engine, lubricators and sterilizers, Electric Motor scrap, chlorine cylinders, Typewriters, Roneos Multigraph machines etc., Gestetner rotary Duplicator, battery cells, cycles, umbrellas, utensils, telephone receiving set, clocks and watches etc., etc.

Terms:—15 per cent. deposit.

SALE THIS DAY AT 10 A.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF SCRAP MATERIAL LYING AT G. I. P. RLY. DEPOT AT HAJI BUNDER, BOMBAY

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from the Controller of Stores G. I. P. Rly., Bombay, sell by Public Auction at the Railway's Depot at Haji Bunder on Thursday the 21st day of February 1935 at 10 a.m. (S.T.) Scrap Material of G. I. P. Railway including:—

Springs, draw bars, engine tanks, engine frame plates and boiler pieces, wagon under frames, buffer plungers, brake blocks, fire bars, C. I. Slabs steel tyres, wheels centre, skeleton wheels, cuttings and punchings, iron and steel rails, tongue rails, chairs, C. I. Pots, castings, trolly wheels, tie bars, fish plates, keys coiled, steel sleepers, corrugated galvanized iron sheets, shell loco and non-loco boilers, wagon bodies with underframes, shaping machine, steel yards with weights, Grinding Stone, iron trollies, Drilling Machine, C. I. Parts of furnace, Arbour Press etc., etc.

Terms:—15 per cent. deposit in cash.

GANDHI & CO.,

Auction Sales

Messrs. VORA & Co.,

GRAND AUCTION SALE TODAY, (WEDNESDAY) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Hughes Road, Opp. Hyland Motor Car Co, of Dining, Drawing and Bed room furniture, Godrej Safe, His Master Voice Cabinet Gramophone, Singer Machine, Musical Box, Chiming Hall Clock (By Cursetjee Cowasjee) Remington and Corona Portable Typewriters, Vineered and Figurewood Almyrahs, Chest Drawers, Writing Bureau, Bed with Box Mattress, Tilting Chesterfield and Drawing Room suits, Drawing room cabinet, Glassware, etc. Property of a European Gentleman and others.

BENNETT & CO.,

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, H.M.V. GRAMOPHONE, CABINETS, GLASS, CROCKERY AND PLATED-WARE, "JEWETT" MOTOR CAR, ETC.,

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will, on Sunday the 24th February, 1935, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Pragji Liladhar's House, Ground Floor, Pedder Road, household furniture such as dining table, sideboard, chairs, drawing room suite by Devji Canji, show cases, writing tables, wooden bedsteads, almirahs, wardrobes, dressing chests of drawers, carved partition by Devji Canji, dressing tables, hat stand, teapoys, sofas, electric table fan, books, clocks, cooking utensils, etc.

The property of a deceased Parsee Lady and others.

Also 1 "Jewett" Sedan motorcar in perfect running order belonging to the estate of late Mr. Pooranmal Goolji Shinganee.

The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

CRAWFORD & Co.

122, Apollo Street, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF GIN & PRESS FACTORY AT KASUR, PUNJAB.

By order of the liquidators of the New Mofussil Co., Ltd., Bombay. (in vol. liq.) the undersigned will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY, 6th March, 1935, at 1 p.m. (S.T.) the Press & Gin Factory on site at Kasur, together with all machineries, stores, buildings, Freehold 7 acres land, and etc.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF GIN & PRESS FACTORY AT KUNCH, DISTRICT JALAUN.

By order of liquidators of the New Mofussil Co., Ltd., Bombay (in Vol. Liq.) the undersigned will sell by public auction on FRIDAY, 8-3-1935 at 1 p.m. (S.T.) the Press and Gin Factory on site at Kunch, District Jalaun together with all machineries, stores, buildings, Freehold 5.5 Acres land, etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

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MISS N. LYLE
vs.
MISS L. ROW
followed by:
PAT. HUGHES
vs.
J. E. TEW
followed by:
PAT HUGHES & MISS LYLE
vs.
A. M. D. PITT & MISS DEARMAN
QUEEN'S ROAD COURTS
BOMBAY GYMKHANA
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(TOY CART)
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Indian Movie Industry Improvement

Abolition Of Import Duty On Films And Machinery Urged

Sir M. Visvesvaraya Stresses Need Of Organization To Raise Standard Of Productions

Opening the first Photo-Cine-Radio Exhibition on Tuesday afternoon at the Town Hall, Sir M. Visvesvaraya outlined the present position of the Indian film industry and suggested ways and means to improve its standard and make it a paying industry from a commercial point of view.

"The prospects of the industry are bright," said Sir M. Visvesvaraya, "but it wants organization, sound policies, a plan, programme and active measures to place it on a progressive footing."

Sir M. Visvesvaraya opening the Exhibition, in the course of his speech said:

"The film industry as at present practised in this country is essentially an Indian industry. The capital is Indian, management Indian and the production, distribution and exhibition are all mostly in Indian hands.

"Bombay and Calcutta are at present the chief centres of film production. Then follow at a distance Poona, Kolhapur, Madras and Lahore. There are no Government statistics available but from conversations with experts in the trade it is gathered that the total capital invested in the industry as a whole is over Rs. 3 crores. There are some 675 Cinema theatres and about 107 producing units or companies in India and Burma and they give employment to about 20,000 persons.

"The value of films, machinery and chemicals, yearly imported amounts to about Rs. 56 lakhs. Raw films are obtained from the United Kingdom, Germany, the United States of America and Belgium.

Uses of Cinema.

"The chief use of the motion picture is entertainment service. If rightly developed and regulated, it could be used as a powerful weapon for educating the people. It can be made to fill the popular imagination with higher ideals than they are apt to get in every day life. It can be made a great educational force for the social moulding of the people. It can be used for conducting nation-building activities, such as, rural reconstruction, development of village industries, demonstrating factory industries; it can be used for advertisement, for medical and general scientific research and a vast network of other services.

"The great weakness of the industry is that it is unorganized. Individuals work at their own risk. The educated classes generally patronize foreign films, and the lower middle classes and the masses prefer the Indian ones. There is said to be considerable laxity and absence of propriety in the practices of the producing industry. Little attention is paid to attract the cultural classes to the profession. Although women stars in some cases are paid monthly salaries as high as Rs. 2,500 to 4,500, the profession does not attract the better classes of women. Planning and discipline in the processes of production are said to be very weak.

What Industry Needs

"The great need of the industry is reliable statistics which is the yardstick by which every industry is measured. To get a correct idea of its condition, one must know such facts, as the number of cinema theatres, the number of producing establishments, capital invested, value of machinery and raw materials used, profits earned, numbers employed in the industry, wages paid, the number of persons attending the theatres in a week, and other similar particulars. Reliable information under many of these heads is wanting at present.

A substantial reduction or abolition of the import duty on films and machinery is demanded by trade. Raw films are not made in India, and the duty on those imported has risen from 5 per cent to 25 per cent since 1914. Government have to give reasonable attention to this demand.

Another important requirement is the adoption of measures for the manufacture of films and machinery within the country itself.

The Right Remedy

"Capital does not flow freely into this industry. Production is costly and risky and on account of the uncertainty of profits, private capitalists demand exorbitant rates of interest. Joint-stock enterprise has proved a failure so far. The right remedy is to provide suitable banking facilities. One example of this comes from Germany, where the Nazi Government have established a Credit Bank specially for financing film production.

"A Central Laboratory and a good Library come among other urgent needs in Bombay and Calcutta. Technical Institutes should start classes to teach photography and sound film technique and the Universities may also take a hand by providing higher scientific training in these subjects in their curriculum.

"These are a few of the principal ways by which Government and the public can help the industry.

"The film industry is considered a key industry in times of both peace and war, and many of the Western Governments take special interests in maintaining it at a high level of efficiency.

What Government Might Do

The very first reform needed is to create a specific section of the Industries Department of Government to attend actively to the day to day wants of the industry. There are five Censorship Boards in India, one in each of the cities of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Lahore and Rangoon. The Bombay Censorship Board is composed of five members and a Chairman, none of whom were elected, and Members once appointed continue as it were, to be life fixtures.

"The Motion Picture Society, under whose auspices we meet here to-day, is a trade-constituted body, registered under the Company's Act. Government may accord official recognition to this body and give it a grant and place information and publications from Government records at its disposal. The Society may be given power to collect statistics under all the three divisions of the industry producton, distribution and exhibition. Imports and exports may be properly classified with its help. When any questions affecting the industry come up before Government the Society may be consulted.

"If this body is for any reason considered unsuitable, some other similar trade-constituted association may be brought into being and Government may work through it. Something must be done.

"The prospects of the industry are bright but it wants organisation, sound policies, a plan, programme and active measures to place it on a progressive footing.

"So far Government have looked upon the industry merely as a source of revenue, the public as an entertainment service and the tradespeople as a means of making money. No attention has been paid to its net economic implications or its influence on the cultural welfare of the public."

DEVELOPMENT OF CINE INDUSTRY

B. V. Jadhav Explains Object Of Exhibition

Mr. B. V. Jadhav, President of the Society, welcoming the guests said, "The Film Industry of India has achieved a place for itself and it is steadily expanding. The potentialities of this industry have not yet been fully realised; but they are great. The cinema industry may be said to be a fostering mother to many other industries, arts and sciences. This one industry is now giving encouragement to many others and adding to the stock of human knowledge in all spheres.

"The vast progress, almost to perfection that we see in the industry to-day is due to the patient research extending over a number of years of scientists all the world over. The incentive of the industry to perfection in manufacture is great and potent e.g. cameras, sound recorders, amplifiers, and other apparatus, too numerous to be named exhaustively, have received the close attention and study by manufacturers and are being perfected day by day.

"When attention is turned to the exhibition side of the industry its function as a universal teacher arrests one's notice. In this it holds an unrivalled position. Teaching in history, medicine, surgery, anatomy, physiology, and other branches of learning is very much facilitated and made easy, accurate and speedy. In teaching any subject it has an appeal of its own.

Stage And Screen

"The cinema screen is a formidable rival of the stage. In the former the action is more rapid as some of the wearisome details can be dispensed with and the time for setting up the scenes and taking up and lowering down of curtains is saved. The characters are photoed from different angels, distances and positions. A cinema play is more easily and vividly understood by the audience than its rival of the stage, where seeing, hearing and understanding call for greater effort.

"The principal object of the cinema was to supply entertainment to the people. But its potentialities are now better realised and one may expect that other important uses of the film will before long throw entertainment to quite a subordinate position. The aid of the motion picture is now sought in various spheres. It is now found that it can impart education, encourage literature, stimulate art, improve handicrafts, work in the cause of peace by creating better understanding between peoples distrustful of each other.

"The possibilities of the cinema in the advancement of mankind are immense and this Exhibition is an attempt to show to the public its present development and future potentiality. This Exhibition is chiefly meant to bring to the notice of the general public the importance and utility of the photo-cine-radio industry from economic and educational point of view. And I am confident that it will be successful as far as this object is concerned.

"Here I think I ought to make a mention that the major portion of the credit for the success of the Motion Picture Society of India and starting the idea of an exhibition and working it up belongs to Mr. K. S. Hirlekar, our Honorary Secretary. He has been very ably supported by numerous others to make both the Society and this first attempt the success they have achieved.

WOMAN'S DEATH MYSTERY

Becomes Unconscious And Dies After Swallowing Medicine

The City Cononer opened on Tuesday the inquest on Haranabai Bhawoo Sakharam, (10), who became unconscious on Monday soon after she had taken a dose of purgative and died before being removed to the G. T. Hospital.

HUSBAND'S EVIDENCE

Sakharam Tukaram, husband of the girl and a labourer residing at Lohar Chawl, Princess Street, giving evidence, stated that the girl was suffering from fever for the last three days. For treatment he purchased a packet of pills and gave them to her.

On Monday he took her to Dr. M. D. Edel Behram at the Bombay Bullion Merchants' Free Dispensary. The Doctor examined her and gave her a dose of purgative mixture which she took in the Dispensary. While he was taking her home after this, she fainted on the road. Thereupon he hired a victoria and took her back to the Dispensary, where the Doctor gave her an injection and soon after removed her to the G. T. Hospital but on the way she died.

WHAT DOCTOR THOUGHT

The next witness was the Doctor. He said he thought it was a case of malaria. And as the bowels had not been washed, he prescribed a dose of purgative. On the girl's return to the Dispensary he tried smelling salts but she did not respond to this. Then he gave her an injection of heart stimulant. On further examination, he saw that the pulse also did not respond. He took her to the G. T. Hospital but on way she died.

INQUEST ADJOURNED

Pending report of Chemical examiner the inquest has been adjourned to March 1.

Halide Edib Hanum In Lucknow

LUCKNOW, Feb. 19.

Halide Edib Hanum, the Turkish Novelist, arrived here on her lecture tour. She was received at the station by prominent members of the Ladies Association.—United Press.

ELECTRIC CO. WINS APPEAL

Mandatory Injunction Refused To Kalyan Temple Authorities

(From Our Correspondent)
THANA, Feb. 19.

Judgment was delivered yesterday by Mr. D. C. Joshi, the Assistant Judge of Thana, in the appeal preferred by the Kalyan Electric Supply Co., Ltd., through its managing director Mr. Kanji Govind Sheth, against the lower court's decree granting mandatory injunction to remove the aerial lines and perpetual injunction restraining the electric Company from taking any such lines in future across the property of Shri Vithal Rakhmai Mandir owned by Deshasth Daiwadnayanas at Kalyan.

The "Sarpanch" Ramchandra Savlaram of the temple filed a suit in the Court of the Second Class Sub-Judge at Kalyan for mandatory and perpetual injunctions in 1932. The plaintiff alleged that the aerial lines for transmitting electric energy were taken by the defendant company without their consent in 1929. These lines obstructed the further structure of a building under construction. The plaintiff, therefore, called upon the defendant company to remove those lines, but the defendant refused to do so.

COMPANY'S DEFENCE

The defendant company contended that the aerial lines were taken with full consent of the representatives of the temple and without protest from any body. The defendant was willing to pay reasonable compensation. The aerial lines which are distributing mains could not be removed and replaced, as the company would be put to a considerable loss in case these lines were ordered to be removed, and therefore no mandatory injunction should be granted.

The Sub-Judge held that the defendant company failed to prove that the lines were taken across the plaintiff's property with the consent of the representatives of the temple. He therefore granted a mandatory injunction to the defendant company directing them to remove the aerial lines and perpetual injunction restraining them from taking any such lines in future across the plaintiff's property. He directed an inquiry for ascertainment of damages.

In the course of his judgment, the Assistant Judge observed that the removal of such wires would necessarily cause an amount of expenditure as well as an amount of inconvenience to the consumers of electric energy. There must have been some sort of acquiescence on the plaintiff's behalf as a result of some talk between him and Kanji, as otherwise the wahivatdars of the temple would not have slept over their rights for about three years. The defendant had not committed a trespass knowingly. The defendant had already moved the Government and the acquisition (of property) proceedings were in progress.

Though the defendant, said the Judge, had not proved that previous consent was obtained a mandatory injunction should not be granted, but a substantial compensation would be an adequate relief. The Judge, therefore, reversed the lower court's decree, granting mandatory and perpetual injunctions, and remanded the suit to the trial court to ascertain and decree a proper amount to the plaintiff as a compensation for encroachment. The costs in the appeal to be costs in the cause.

Mr. B. R. Damle appeared for the appellant and Mr. W. P. Oak for the respondent.

FEATHERS GIVE CLUE TO THEFT

Two Persons Fined For Stealing Collector's Peahen

(From Our Correspondent).
THANA, Feb. 19.

The story of how a pea-hen of the Thana District Collector Khan Bahadur Shaikh Yakoob Vazir Mahomed came to be stolen on September 21 last and how two days later the find of some feathers behind a house led to the arrest by the police of the occupants was narrated before the Bench of Honorary Magistrates at Thana, who convicted yesterday Pandu Dharma and Govind Arjun for theft and sentenced each of them to pay a fine of Rs. 5 or in default seven days' rigorous imprisonment.

The prosecution case was that Bandhu Sakharam Dalvi, the Collector's Naik, reported on September 21 last the missing of a pea-hen belonging to the Collector. On September 23 the complainant was told by Govind Ganpat and Ramayya that at about 4 p.m. two days ago the pea-hen was seen in the field, and she was given stick blows by the accused as a result of which she died. The pea-hen was taken by the accused, and two days later some feathers were found behind their house.

The accused denied the charge and added that it was a false case.

SADHU ARRESTED

Sequel To Attempt To Exorcise Evil Spirit

For attempting to cast out a devil from a sick man, a Sadhu has himself encountered trouble and now is in police custody pending further enquiries. Adyar, a Hindu, residing in Anjirwadi at Mazagaon, was suffering from fever for a long period. He consulted a Sadhu, who told him he was possessed of a devil and offered to cast the demon out.

Adyar assented and the Sadhu is alleged to have used the cane freely to exorcise the evil one but this rough treatment made Adyar worse.

The police who were informed of the Sadhu's doings, removed Adyar to the J. J. Hospital for treatment, and arrested the Sadhu for causing hurt to an invalid.

MILLWORKER SUCCUMBS TO INJURIES

Ramujaga Ramsumaji, a millhand employed in the Kurla Mills, who was admitted to the K.E.M. Hospital on Feb. 16 suffering from serious injuries to his left arm, expired on Tuesday morning.

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Saidpur (Rangpur), Bengal.

Entries For Fifth Day Of Big Meeting

Eighteen Runners In Byculla Club Cup Of 1-3/4 Miles

The following are the complete entries for the Fifth Day of the Bombay Races to be held on Saturday, February 23rd:—

THE BYCULLA CLUB CUP.—Distance 1 3/4 miles.

A Cup value £50 presented by the Members of the Byculla Club and Rs. 25,000, from the Fund. Winner, the Cup and Rs. 17,000; second, Rs. 6,000; third, Rs. 2,500. A Handicap for Horses in Class I.

First Entries.

H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's Le Commissaire and Camping.

H. E. the Viceroy's Complet.

Prince Aly Khan and Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Taj Kasra.

H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's Masked Jester, Wall Street, Invercannie and Highness.

Mr. P. B. Avasia's Garcon.

Mr. A. H. Johnstone and Major C. B. Farrar's St. Koscie.

Mrs. John Yorke's Trelawne.

Mr. A. C. Ardeshir and P. D. Bolton's Castleton.

H. H. M aharaja of Kolhapur's Criss Cross.

Maharaj Mansingh of Jaswantgarh's Shaphir.

Nawabzada Fakrulmulk's Glenalmond.

Final Entries.

Mr. F. H. Mehta's Thracian Prince.

Mr. Eve's Carnelian.

Messrs. L. S. Lalvani and K. S. Malkani's Galumph.

THE MANSFIELD PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 3,500; third Rs. 1,500. A Handicap for Horses in Class I.

First Entries.

Mr. A. Hoyt's Private Seal and Play On.

Mr. S. Wootton's Jim Thomas.

H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's Pougatchev and Largition.

Capt. J. Crawford's Vamos.

Mr. E. Esmond's Chou Rose.

Mr Shantidas Askuran's Will Scarlet.

Prince Aly Khan's Bay Monk.

H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's Garry.

Hon'ble Sir H. M. Mehta's †Terniet.

Messrs. J. Reynolds and J. T Rogers' Goolash.

Mr. Eve's †Heritage.

Mr Diamond's Kum Bak.

Mr. Kelso's Centoi.

Messrs. A. C. Ardeshir and P D. Bolton's Argo's Heir.

Mr. A. Higgins' Tel Asur.

H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Berrydale and Whoopee.

Mr. N. Begmahomed's Almeida.

Final Entries.

Messrs. G. McElligot and P. D. Bolton's Tolerate.

Mr. L. S. Lalvani's Ootman.

Mr Quick's Costaki Pasha.

H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Diamond Shower.

†Denotes horses not eligible.

THE LLOYD HANDICAP.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 3,500; third Rs. 1,500. A Handicap for Horses in Classes I and II which have not won a race value Rs. 20,000 or over.

First Entries.

Mr. A. Hoyt's Private Seal and Blackette.

Mrs. F. G. Travers' Palla.

Mr. S. Wootton's Jim Thomas.

Messrs. S. C. Ghosh and Darbari Lal's Tohunga.

H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's Ballyilinch and Largition.

H. E. the Viceroy's Cardsharper.

Mr. E. Esmond's Necker and Short Hand.

Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Dopatta.

H. H. the Maharaja of Idar's Corcy.

Hon'ble Sir H. M. Mehta's Terniet.

Mr. F. H. Mehta's Thraeian Prince.

Hon'ble Sir H. M. Mehta's Spanish Wish.

H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's On Time, Varsity, Express, Masked Jester, Wall Street and Douceuse.

Mr. P. B. Avasia's Dr. Strabismus, Glen Gowan and Typhoon.

Messrs. A. H. Johnstone and J. Reynold's Cargan.

Mr. Eve's Risque and Carnelian.

Mrs. M. C. Watchorn and Mr. J. J. Murphy's Bonne Tete.

Mr. Kelso's Aurangzebe.

Messrs. A. C. Ardeshir and P. D. Bolton's Castleton and Heremia.

Messrs. G. McElligott and P. D. Bolton's Tolerate.

Messrs. A. C. Ardeshir and P. D. Bolton's Maid of Orleans.

Sir Osbourne Smith's Helofalot.

Mr. A. Higgins' Dinos.

H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Grand Wazir, Berrydale, Jackdaw the Second, Four Kings, Myron, Powder Boy and Whoopee.

Nawabzada Fakrulmulk's Widden Hill.

Mr. A. I. Begmahomed's Crusty.

Mr. N. Begmahomed's Follow Me.

Final Entries.

Mr. Diamond's Greek Glen.

H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's Ibrani.

Shrimant Yeshwantrao A. Ghate's Draughtsman.

Mr. E. Esmond's Half-mast.

Messrs. L. S. Lalvani and K. S. Malkani's Galumph.

THE MANTON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 6,000 second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

First Entries.

Mr. A. Hoyt's Blackette.

Mrs. F. G. Travers' Palla.

H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's Ballylinch.

H. E. the Viceroy's Cardsharper.

Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Staff Officer.

Prince Aly Khan's Nijinski.

H. H. the Maharaja Jamsaheb of Nawanagar's Connemara Rose.

H. H. the Maharaja of Idar's †Seaton Ross.

H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's Ibran., Douceuse. On Time and Varsity Express.

Messrs. A. H. Johnstone and J. Reynold's Cargan.

Mr V. Rosenthal's Pin Money.

Mrs. John Yorke's Permarch.

Mr. Eve's Safety Match.

Mr. O. Randall's Lady Brendan.

Mr. M. C. Patel's Cavern.

Messrs. A. C. Ardeshir and P. D. Bolton's Maid of Orleans.

Mr. A. Higgins' Dinos.

H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's †Diamond Shower, Four Kings and Thermometer.

Maharaj Mansingh of Jaswantgarh's Yartoon.

Nawabzada Fakrulmulk's The Nun.

Mr. A. M. Khairaz's Francolin.

Mr. Diamond's Grandpapa.

Final Entries.

Mrs. D. Rozario's Camille.

Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Dopatta.

Mr. Eve's Heritage.

Mr. A. M. Khairaz's Redress.

Hon'ble Sir H. M. Mehta's Terniet.

Mr. Kelso's Knight's Adventure.

Mrs. M. Clarke's Nyasa.

Mr. G. E. Nahapiet's Ramillies.

†Denotes horses not eligible.

THE MORLAND PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

First Entries.

Mr. A. Hoyt's Cymro and Jackmore.

H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's Garter Princess and Heyday.

Capt. J. Crawford's Curfew III.

H. E. the Viceroy's Pigeon's Blood.

Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Starford, Cultra and The Greek.

Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh and Raja Dhanrajgir's Zorawar.

Messrs. E. D. Pandole's and M. Dhalla's Kirkibost.

H. H. the Maharaja Jamsaheb of Nawanagar's R. T. C.

H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's Abundance, Sweetie, Bold Pandit, Mr. Pip and Mazeppa.

Brigadier R. C. R. Hill and Mr. A. H. Johnstone's Ecclesiastic.

Mr. Darbari Lal and Capt. Y. N. Lal's Witch Music.

Mr. Eve's Knockdon, Hollywood Nights, Misty Dawn, Cash Sweep, Provence Rose, Eve and Crack of Dawn.

Mr. R. J. Dubban's Cybo.

Mr. J. T. Rogers' Mount Essex and Natbay.

Mr. Diamond's †Greek Glen.

Messrs. Diamond and R. P. Ebrahim's Young Bachelor.

Mr. S. B. Todiwalla and Mrs. J. E. Malone's Bright Nigger.

Mrs. J. E. Malone's Kilfinane.

Mr. Kelso's Phare and Moti Koh.

Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy's Thornham and Talk.

Mr. C. Temoolji's Sky Hawk.

Mr. E. S. Godfrey's Monreale and Message.

Messrs. G. McElligott and P. D. Bolton's Essex Lad.

Mr. A. Higgins' Zarane and Allenist.

Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Psaltery.

Mr. P. D. Bolton's Le Mont Chevalier.

Mr. J. A. Wadia's Picaro.

Mr. A. Hooseinbhai's †Mulligatawny.

H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Amar Sinha late Vale O'Gaunt), Billy Button †Chebli, Vijaya Kumar II (late Govran), Bridgethorn and Silver Salmon.

Mrs. L. Musry's Teller.

Mr. N. Begmahomed's Chivalresque and Last Adventure.

Messrs. L. S. Lalvani and K. S. Malkani's Solar Barn.

Mr. Gem's Achieve and Mountain Dancer.

Mr. A. Lookmanji's Golden Trail.

Mr. S. E. Pishori's Hero Worship.

Final Entries.

Mr. E. D. Pandole's Naior.

Mrs. A. Higgins' Ramnon.

Mr. K. S. Malkani's Booz.

H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Tadema and Grand Raja.

†Denotes horses not eligible.

THE TURF CLUB CUP.—Distance 1 3/4 miles.

A Cup value Rs. 1,000, or in specie at the option of the winner, and Rs. 12,000 from the Fund. Winner the Cup and Rs. 8,000; second Rs. 3,000; third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Arabs in Class I.

First Entries.

Mr. A. Hoyt's Orient.

Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's Hamiyah.

Messrs. M. M. Talib and A. A. Ali bin Talib's Saifuddowla.

Mr. Jarulla bin Talib's Zozan.

Mr. Basheer Mahomed's Dabes.

Mr. H. M. Mahomed's Collector.

H. H. the Maharaja of Idar's Amir Akhlak.

Mr. Sion F. Nessim's Arab Queen and Tair al Iraq.

Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy's Al Hamil.

Mr. K. Ardeshir's Abdul Malik.

Mr. Yussuff Tana's Karam Allah.

H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Jai Bhawani II.

Mr. A. M. Khairaz's Vaalim and Fiery Face.

Mr. Ayub Asad's Legion of Honour.

Mr. A. Lookmanji's Darianoor.

Mr. Gem's Burgess.

Mr. D. D. Chawan's Bushboos.

Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's Sarsam.

Final Entries.

S. S. Akkasaheb's Maharaj's Tamin.

Mr. L. S. Lalvani's Gunboat Jack.

Mr. D. D. Chawan's Baharnoor.

THE TOWN PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

First Entries.

Mr. A. Hoy't Rustom.

Mr. Eve's Funny Face.

Mr. Shantidas Askuran's White Flower.

Mr. R. Higgins' Iraq Gift.

Messrs. Mahomed Talib and Syed bin Oomer's Lamington.

Mr. Ahmed Mustapha Talib's Sa'ami.

Mr. M. Dhalla's Riyad II.

Mr. Basheer Mahomed's Farhan Pasha.

Mr. Sayid Mahomed's Saduzaman and Pailazaman.

Mr. Jassim Hamadi's Rushdi.

Mr. Syed Fatah's Firsan.

Begum Feeroza Dulhan's Silver Lining.

Mr. Sion F. Nessim's Mal Allah and Queen Singer.

Mr. Syed bin Oomsaif's Nazam Bahadur.

Mr. P. B. Avasia's Pasha and Empire.

Mr. Eve's Blue Funnel and Anchor.

Mr. M. C. Patel's Kabaila and Happy King.

H. H. the Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's Hattamtai, Adhba II, †Garref and Kutub.

Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy's Al Hamil.

Mr. K. Ardeshir's Hakim Pasha.

Mr. Khodayar Rustom's Hazima.

Mr. A. A. Ali bin Talib's Al Hazar.

Mr. S. M. Haroon's Dhib Shalwa.

Mr. Y. R. Sarsam's Defender.

Mr. Yussuff Taha's Karam Allah.

Mr. Hoosein Alwan's Crawford.

Mr. F. Sorabji's No Limit.

Mr. Fahad Rummah's Rajput and Suhama.

Mr. M. Nusserwanjee's Saint Fortunat.

Mr. Saleh Moosa's Nazam.

H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Kolhapur Queen and Talwihin, and Young Chayna.

Mr. A. M. Khairaz's Al Ghazi and Shimiar.

Mr. A. I. Begmahomed's Black King.

Mr. Ayub Asad's Green Lawn.

Mr. Aziz Mahomed's Samra Layali.

Mr Hamid Jamoor's Amij.

Mr. Syed bin Oomer's Money Order.

Mr. H. Ahmed's Quarry.

Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's Buick.

Mr. Gem's Burgess.

Mr. A. Lookmanji's Breach.

Mr. Haji Ahmed Burroo's Vershan.

Haji Rajmahomed Wazir's Muhaisin.

Mr. Abdulla Beythoun's Yanoos.

Mr. H. V. Solunki's Maarib.

Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's Sunspot and Shogat Aziz.

Final Entries.

Mr. F. B. Burjorji's Zoolum.

Mr. A. Lookmanji's Kummer.

Mr. Gem's Baden.

Mr. M. C. Patel's Danger.

Mr. B. S. Jehangir's Moon Spark and Injeman II.

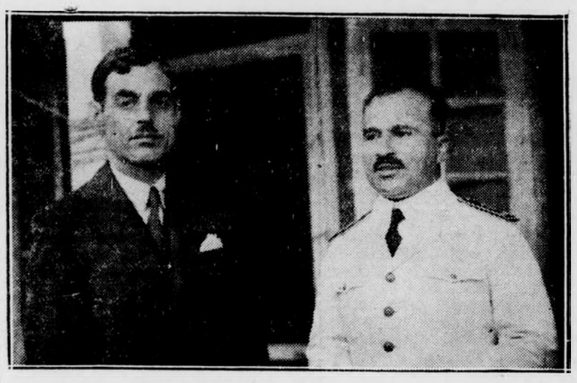
Mr. Dattajirao S. Mane's Shara'a al Jamil.

H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Ace of Hearts.

Mr. Haji Rajub's Imperial.

Mr. S. M. Khemara's Watchmaker.

†Denotes horses not eligible.



The Commander and officers of the two Persian Gun-Boats that are lying in the Bombay Harbour were entertained by the Persian Consul at a Tea Party on Sunday. The Persian Consul (left) snapped with the Commander of the Gun-Boats.

Miss E. M. Dearman, the English tennis star who will play in an exhibition doubles match on the Queen's Road Courts to-day.

THIRD TEST MATCH DRAWN

West Indies Play Out Time At Georgetown

GEORGETOWN, Feb. 18.

England drew with the West Indies in the Third Test here. England declared at 160 for six in the second innings having scored 226 in the first. The West Indies who piled up 184 in the first, played out time scoring 104 for five at the close.

Play to-day was very dull although the wicket wore well, and there was bright sunshine after early rain.

The following are the detailed scores:—

ENGLAND (Second Innings)

Townsend .b.w. b Constantine	1
Wyatt l.b.w. b R. Grant	71
Paine c G Grant b Neblett ..	18
Hammond b Constantine	1
Smith b Constantine	4
Hendren (not out)	38
Leyland b R. Grant	0
Ames (not out)	5
Extras	22
Total (for 6 wkts. declared)	160

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Martindale	8	3	13	0
Constantine	21	11	32	3
Hylton	8	3	18	0
Neblett	16	2	44	1
R Grant	22	6	28	2

WEST INDIES (Second Innings)

Wishart l.b.w. b Wyatt	0
Christiani (not out)	32
Jones b Paine	8
Sealey run out	33
Constantine st. Ames b Paine	7
Neblett c Hammond b Holmes	5
G Grant (not out) ..	5
Extras	14
Total (for 5 wickets)	104

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	M.
Townsend	1	0	9	0
Smith	4	2	13	0
Wyatt	4	2	7	1
Hollies	5	2	17	0
Paine	7	0	28	2
Holmes	3	1	16	1

Miss Nancy Lyle, the English tennis player, who will oppose Miss Leela Row in a singles match to-day.

NOT PERSONAL VICTORY

Jinnah Modestly Disclaims All Credit For Assembly Vote On His Amendment

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Feb 18.

"It is not my victory. It is a national victory. The credit is due to everyone who supported me and voted with me. I was only an instrument. I want to dispel the idea that it is my victory." This was the interpretation put by Mr. M. A. Jinnah regarding the vote on his amendment on J. P. C. report in Assembly at the political discussion held last evening at the Arabic College hall.

Opening the discussion Mr. Shanim Ahmed welcomed Mr. Jinnah, and said that the future of Mussalmans of India was bound up with that of the other sister communities. "They are the flesh of our flesh and the bone of our bone", he added. He remarked that the J. P. C. Report had completely failed to satisfy any Indian community and that the new reforms would re-tie the bonds of slavery.

POVERTY IN POLITICS

Mr. Qadiruddin said that Muslims had done very little during the last decade, and their lack of political training was most appalling. He regretted that there was no leading Muslim organisation in the country which could claim to be the representative of Muslim opinion in the country, and he described the absence of such an institution as showing their poverty in politics. What Muslims needed at the moment was a re-orientation of their thought.

Outlining the future policy for Muslims, Prof. Zaidi said there were only two ways open to Muslims. They could either co-operate with Government or with Hindus. Referring to the Communal Award, he said: "Muslims think that the Communal Award is the best thing and that they were going to reap a rich harvest from it.

PROBLEM OF PROBLEMS

Prof. Sarwar Husain remarked that the All-India Muslim Conference was in no sense a representative body. It was up to Mr. Jinnah and others to give a bold and courageous lead to the Muslims, so that they may take their place in the re-constructed India.

Mr. Jinnah was cheered when he rose to address the meeting. After referring to the J. P. C. report, Mr. Jinnah said: "The problem of all problems, and the question of all questions is that so long Hindus and Muslims are not united, let me tell you there is no hope for India, and we shall both remain slaves of the foreign domination. Please do not think we do not want a settlement. We desire a settlement because of India's Interests, and because without a settlement we cannot get freedom. I shall try my utmost, and do all in my power, to bring about that settlement. If I can achieve this unity, believe me half the battle of country's freedom is won".

Concluding, Mr. Jinnah said: "We stand against the world for India and India's freedom".

CASE AGAINST FREE PRESS

Defendants' Amendments Opposed By Advocate General

When the "Free Press" case was resumed before Mr. Justice Kania at the High Court on Tuesday the proceedings were held up for nearly an hour, while the parties pursued their negotiations for a settlement. Ultimately the negotiations fell through and the hearing was proceeded with.

Mr. N. P. Engineer, counsel for the defendants, applied for leave to amend the defendants' written statement.

AMPLIFYING TWO POINTS

The amendments, he said, were intended to amplify two points which were pleaded by the defendants in their written statement. The first point was regarding non payment of interest and to this the defendants wanted to add that by a mutual arrangement, plaintiffs had agreed that they would allow the defendants' auditors to inspect the disputed pro-notes in their (plaintiffs') office and have the pro-notes cancelled. This arrangement, it was contended, amounted to waiver on the part of the plaintiffs.

NON-PAYMENT OF RENT

The second point referred to non-payment of rent to the landlord, and the defendants, wanted to amend it by adding that the landlord had agreed to defer the demand for payment.

The Advocate General Sir Jamshed Kanga, opposed both the amendments.

Further hearing was adjourned to Wednesday.

RACING MEETING IN AID OF SILVER JUBILEE FUND

There will be an extra day's racing in aid of the Silver Jubilee Fund on Wednesday March 13, and the revised programme for the Bombay Spring Meetings is as follows:—

1st Day.—Wednesday, 27th February, 1935.

2nd Day.—Saturday, 2nd March, 1935.

3rd Day.—Saturday, 9th March, 1935.

THE SILVER JUBILEE FUND DAY.

—Wednesday, 13th March, 1935

4th Day.—Saturday, 16th March, 1935.

5th Day.—Wednesday, 20th March, 1935.

6th Day.—Saturday, 23rd March, 1935.

(These dates are subject to alteration).

GWALIOR CUP HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

Cathedral Old Boys Win

The Cathedral Old Boys qualified themselves for the second round of the Gwalior Cup Hockey Tournament by beating the Bombay Port Trust by 4 goals to 1.

There was nothing very interesting from the spectators' point of view. The Port Trust showed a lack of combination, but their defence played stoutly. The Cathedral Old Boys held the advantage and had the major portion of the game in the first half and had scored twice before the interval.

On resumption, the Port Trust improved and made consistent attacks on their opponents' goal and scored once through their inside-left. A minute later, the Cathedral Old Boys went ahead through their centre half. A few minutes later, they added a fourth goal after the Port Trust goal keeper had saved.

The Old Boys kept up the pressure against the Port Trust and when the final whistle blew they had not added to their score. The Port Trust centre half and the backs and the goalie played well indeed.

The Result:

C. O. Boys	4 Goals.
Bombay P. T.	1 Goal.

To-day's game: Bombay Gym. vs. Bom. Port Assn. at 5-30 p. m.

S. AUSTRALIA WINS SHEFFIELD SHIELD

(SPECIAL CABLE)

ADELAIDE, Feb. 19

The Sheffield Shield match between Victoria and South Australia which commenced on the 15th February resulted in a win for South Australia to-day by 107 runs.

The final scores were:—South Australia 200 and 415. Victoria 200 and 308 (Rigg 50, Obrien 55 Darling 53, Scaife 56).

Victoria has already won the Shield by an overwhelming number of points; New South Wales is second.

NEW SOUTH WALES WINS AGAINST QUEENSLAND

(SPECIAL CABLE)

BRISBANE, Feb. 19.

In the Sheffield Shield match between Queensland and New South Wales which commenced on the 15th February, New South Wales won by 28 runs.

The final scores were:—New South Wales 233 and 337; Queensland 261 and 281 (Bensted 71 Chilvers six for 124).

COCHET TO VISIT INDIA

Will Deliver Tennis Lectures At Instance Of French Government

Henri Cochet, the former Wimbledon and American champion, now a professional, is to tour the world and give lawn tennis exhibitions and lectures. The tour is at the request of the French Government.

Cochet left Marseilles on February 8 for Cairo, and from Cairo he will go to India. After this he will visit America and Europe. His lectures will be illustrated with motion pictures and he will play exhibitions in the various countries.

This is the first time an athlete has been officially sent abroad by the French Government.

INSPIRATION OF AJANTA

Universal Arts Circle Art Exhibition

Few and far between are the opportunities that lovers of Indian Art have, to witness the achievements of modern India, from the inspiration derived from the eternal and universal values of the art of Ajanta. An opportunity to witness the new outlook has been offered by the Exhibition opened at the University Buildings under the auspices of the Universal Arts Circle.

A group of eminent Indian artists and aspiring studen's have brought their impressions in paintings and sketches and we have for the first time an opportunity to study at first hand, not the fleeting glimpses of the occasional tourist, but the studied impressions of the art students who have captured with their brush or pencil the perennial appeal of the art at Ajanta.

FIRST OPPORTUNITY.

The essential values and achievements, covered by the dust of the ages—specially the perfection of the line drawing has been recreated for us. One is almost struck dumb with the profuse use of nature study made by the artist monks of Ajanta and scattered as luxuriously as the vegetation in the tropics, in the painting, architecture and sculpture. The most arresting and thought-provoking element is impression in line of women in their daily surroundings.

There is not the deliberate posing of women so prevalent in the modern tendencies but the artist has been content to fix for eternity the grace and elegance of the woman in her social environments. It is a pleasing thought to reflect that if one walks with open eyes even now it is possible to see these poses as the Indian woman with a swinging gatt goes to fetch water at the village well, or making her toilet, or her bewitching coiffure or to see the clear delineation of the curves of repose as she squats for a late train at the way side station. One is chastened with the idea that even now we can draw inspiration from the daily environments of life and that art persists inspite of our neglect, in the far off hamlets away from the jaded jargon of the "spiritual" theorists of art.

All lovers and students of art who are interested in it as a vital expression of national and universal life should not miss this opportunity of visiting this exhibition.

The exhibition remain open till Sunday from 5 to 8 p.m. Admission is free.

Citv And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magh Vad 2, 1991
Muslim: Jilkad 15, 1353.
Parsi: Shehrever 17, 1304.
Sunrise: 7h. 4m.
Sunset: 6h. 41m.
High Tide: 1-07; 13-13
Low Tide: 7-14; 19-01.

Bombay Ladies' Branch of the National Indian Association: Annual general meeting, Lady Brabourne presiding, P. V. M. Gymkhana, 4-45 p.m.

THURSDAY, February 21

S S Ranpura with English mails of February 7 due at 5 p.m.

Ram Mohan High School, prize distribution. H. E. the Governor presiding and Lady Brabourne distributing the prizes, C. J. Hall, 6 p.m.

Bombay Presidency Women's Council (Public Health Committee): Lecture open to the public on "Maternity and Infant Welfare" by Dr. Mrs. M. Naronha Bowen Memorial ,Hall Lamington Road, 6-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, February 23.

S S Rawalpindi, with English mails, sails at 1 p.m.

Y. M. C. A. Wodehouse Road, Talkies 9-15 p.m. Children's show 6-30 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

REGAL—"The Painted Veil." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ROXY—"Kalia Mardan". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

CAPITOL—"Transatlantic Merry-Go-Round" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CARLTON—"Dames". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PATHE—"Fog Over Frisco". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WELLINGTON—"One Night of Love" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WEST END—"Midnight Romance". Time as usual.

GLOBE—"Anokha Prem". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

MINERVA—"Karwan-e-Hayat". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Amrit Manthan". Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m.

PALACE—"Riptide". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EDWARD—"Whispering Shadow". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Indira, M.A." Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"This is the Life" or "Sajiva Moorti". Daily at 5-30 8-0 and 10-30 p.m.

EMPIRE—"The First World War" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EXCELSIOR—"The Iron Duke". Time as usual.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12-6 noon Time Signal Selection of Indian Music. (A Variety Programme.) 1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates. Selection of European Music. 2-0 p.m. Close down. 4-30 p.m. Children's Hour. Auntie Ella Uncle Dick. 5-0 p.m. P. M. Mistry (Stories in Hindi.) 5-30 p.m. Relay of Music from Regal Cinema—The Theatre Magnificent. 6-30 p.m. Indian Programme. Request Programme of Popular Tunes. (Recorded.) 7-0 p.m. Light Music. C. S. Patankar, G.B.V.C. 8-0 p.m. Interval. 8-30 p.m. Indian Programme. General News in Hindi and Commercial News. European Programme. 8-50 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin. 9-0 p.m. Time Signal "Here and There". A commentary of people and events. 9-15 p.m. Poetry Reading. The Works of George Meredith. By Marjorie H. Cleary. L.R.A.M., A.L.A.M. (Elocution and Dramatic Art.) 9-30 p.m. The S. S. "Resolute" Orchestra. SB. from In a Select Programme 11-0 p. m. God Save the King-Emperor. Close down

Empire Broadcasting

7-45 p.m. Big Ben. The B. B. C. Dance Orchestra,* directed by Henry Hall. 8-30 p.m. An Organ Recital by Aileen Bransden. Relayed from Chelsea Parish Church of St. Luke. 9-00 p.m. "The Fragrant Weed," being a programme in praise of the delights of tobacco Devised and produced by William MacLurg. 9-30 p.m The Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra. Conductor, Charles Austin. Relayed from the Pavilion, Bournemouth. 10-15 p.m. The News. 10-30 p.m. The John MacArthur Quintet, directed by John MacArthur, With every Breath I Take. 10-45 p.m. Dance Music. 11-15 p.m. Close down

WOMEN'S POSITION IN INDUSTRY

Miss K. Khandwalla will deliver lecture, under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A., in the Bowen Memorial Hall at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Wednesday), on "Present and Future Place of Women in Industry in India".

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Religions and Religion" will be the subject of a short talk to be followed by questions and answers at the Hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Esplanade Road, Bombay, to-day (Wednesday) at 6-15 p.m.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The Forty-ninth Annual General Meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, to-day (Wednesday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

"LODGE ISLAM"

Mr. Maniar Installed As Master

The Freemasons Hall at Ravelin Street presented a lively appearance on Saturday when Wor. Bro. Manbhoy B. Maniar, was installed Master of Lodge Islam for the ensuing year.

A large number of distinguished guests witnessed the ceremony among whom were: Most Wor. Grand Master Sir Temulji Nariman, Rt. Wor. Bro. D. W. Dichburn and others. Sir Temulji in congratulating the newly installed Master of Lodge Islam said, he was educated in England and passed his solicitor's examination in England, being the first Hindu to do so. He wished him success during his year of regime.

After the installation there was a banquet in which nearly 150 well-known masons participated.

Rt. Wor. Manbhoy, B. Maniar appointed the following members as principal officers of the lodge for the ensuing year. Senior Warden Sir Wor. Bro. G. B. Pradhan. Junior Warden Wor. Bro. M. B. Madgaoker, Secretary Wor. Bro. J. Macwan and Treasurer Rt. Wor. Bro. A. M. Kajiji.

NEW ADVOCATE-GENERAL

Kemp To Succeed Kanga

His Majesty the King Emperor has been pleased to appoint Mr. Kenneth McIntyre Kemp, Bar.-at-Law, as Advocate-General, Bombay, in place of Sir Jamshedji B. Kanga resigning with effect from the 27th February 1935.

Mr. Kemp who is one of the prominent members of the Bombay Bar, had acted for some time as a judge of the High Court. He was also engaged by Government as the Prosecuting Counsel in the Meerut Conspiracy Case.

SUBURBAN SCHOOL BOARD

M. V. Pradhan As Administrative Officer

Government have passed orders approving the confirmation of Mr. M. V. Pradhan B.A., S.T.C. as the School Board Administrative Officer of the District Local Board, Bombay Suburban District. Mr. Pradhan was appointed as Administrative Officer with effect from 1st April 1933. Previously he was the Educational Supervisor of the Board for three years.

ALWAR MAHARAJA.

The Private Secretary to His Highness Raj Rishi Shri Sewai Maharaj Dev of Alwar writes to say from "West Field", Warden Road, Bombay that His Highness has come to Bombay.

ACWORTH LEPER ASYLUM

The President of the Board of Management of the Acworth Leper Asylum, Matunga, acknowledges with thanks the following donations received during the months of October, November and December 1934: Mr. Ananta Bhikoba Goregaokar Rs. 15; Mr. S. D. Navalkar Rs. 5; The Manager, Shri Urmila Devi Benevolent Fund Rs. 10; Dr. Oscar Cans Rs. 10.

INTERNATIONAL STUDENT SERVICE TOUR.

The International Student Service is arranging a short European Tour for bonafide women students, teachers and others engaged in educational work in any part of India under the guidance of Mrs. S. K. Datta. The tour includes Itlay, England, France, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Belgium and Holland and the cost is Rs. 1,600.

All those who wish to join may apply for forms and information to Miss. K. Khandwala, 12 B. Willingdon Colony, Santa Cruz as soon as possible as the number to be taken will be limited.

GENERAL EDUCATION INSTITUTE DADAR

Mr. V. K. Joshi M.A., S.T.C. Principal, C. L. Boys' High School, Dadar has become a sympathiser of the Institute by giving a donation of Rs. 100 Mr. Govind Narayan Barve of Papadi (Bassein) has become a sympathiser of the Institute by donating Rs. 101.

AJRA TRAGEDY

The General Secretary, Ajra Relief Committee, Bombay writes:—

I had addressed letters to the following personages in accordance with the resolution passed at the public meeting held in Anjuman-e-Islam Hall on 1-2-1935 regarding the tragedy that befell Muslims at Ajra in Ichalkaranji Jagir of Kolhapur State and I have received from them the satisfactory replies.

1. To, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India.
2. To, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.
3. To His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur.
4. To, His Honour the Agent to the Governor-General for the Deccan States and Resident of Kolhapur.
5. To, Jahagirdar Saheb of Ichalkaranji and The Administration of Ichalkaranji

To attend a meeting of the Managing Committee of the Ajra Relief Committee, Messrs. Alarakhia Abba (Alaya Seth) and Frank Oliveira Bar-at-Law arrived in Bombay on 16th instant and after some consultations left for Kolhapur the next day.

Mr. Caesar D'Mello, who has been elected President of the Andheri-Ville Parle Municipality.

CO-OPERATIVE EXAMINATION

List Of Successful Candidates

The following candidates have been declared successful at the last Co-operative Examinations held in November 1934. The following are the list of the successful candidates at the Rural Secretaries' Certificate Examination.

DHARWAR CENTRE—II CLASS.

P K Maisurgi.

PASS CLASS.

R V Giriraddi: C L Gondi; F B Hadimani; N A Hansi; M H Hosmani; C S Hubli P S Patil and C B Savadatti.

ISLAMPUR CENTRE—PASS CLASS.

C M Bogar; B H Chougale; A N Jadhav; B V Parit; D G Patil; D B Patil and R Y Pawar.

JALGAON CENTRE—I. CLASS.

L L Patil and R B Suryavanshi.

PASS CLASS.

L M Bendale; S S Chaudhari and G N Vani.

AHMEDNAGAR CENTRE—PASS CLASS.

B G Mule.

SURAT CENTRE—PASS CLASS.

B M Shah.

The following has passed the Urban Secretaries' Certificate Examination.

DHARWAR CENTRE—II. CLASS.

C L Gondi.

PASS CLASS.

R V Giriraddi; F B Hadimani M H Hosmani and P K Maisurgi.

POONA CENTRE—PASS CLASS.

S K Ekande.

JALGAON CENTRE

D R Bhat.

The following passed the Urban Bank Secretaries' Examination.

BOMBAY CENTRE

(According to the New Syllabus)

S C Kari, (II Class).

POONA CENTRE.

(According to the New Syllabus)

M S Jakhi (II Class).

PASS CLASS.— S S Datye and B D Dhake.

(Old Syllabus) S K Ekande.

JALGAON CENTRE.

(Old Syllabus) D R Bhat.

PANWEL CENTRE.

(New Syllabus) G R Bhagat.

SURAT CENTRE.

PASS CLASS G P Upadhya and C Bhatt.

The following passed the Co-operative Secretaries' Examination.

BOMBAY CENTRE.

PASS CLASS.—P B Deshmukh and M D Kale.

POONA CENTRE.

II. CLASS.—N V Prabhune.

PASS CLASS.—L S Bhandare; D N Dhakras; G B Karkhanis; A S Nerurkar; G R Samant and S K Teredesai.

ISLAMPUR CENTRE.

II. CLASS.—M P Kadam; D S Kulkarni and V G Shewale.

PASS CLASS.—V J Bhosale; A K Jadhav; B G Kanase; D S Mali; R G More; K C Patil; R D Patil; G S Phadnis; B M Shete; K H Shete and G G Sutar.

JALGAON CENTRE.

PASS CLASS.—V K Deshmukh.

AHMEDNAGAR CENTRE.

I. CLASS.—V V Yadagikar.

II. CLASS.—R S Deshpande; S N Lathore; M V Phale and J K Sambh.

PASS CLASS.—R K Chhatre; D D Deo; V B Ghugari; H V Gujar; G R Hasabnis; V R Joshi; M R Khulge; R T Narayangaonkar; M H Thorat; D S Welde and R K Kudande.

NASIK CENTRE.

PASS CLASS.—N G Kulkarni; R P Patil; N B Pisolkar and T G Waghmare.

PANWEL CENTRE.

PASS CLASS.—G R Bhagat and D B Karnik.

SURAT CENTRE.

I. CLASS.—J S Pandya.

CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT

Kalyan Court Clerk Sentenced

(From Our Correspondent.)

KALYAN, Feb. 19.

Judgment was delivered to-day by Mr. M. G. Naik, the Resident Magistrate at Kalyan, in the case in which Hari Balkrishna Parab (40), a clerk of the court of the Honorary Magistrates, Kalyan, stood charged with having committed criminal breach of trust as a public servant in respect of Rs. 569-3-4 the amount being the cash balance left in his charge during the last year.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge.

The Magistrate, in convicting the accused, said that Parab had put in 18 years' service and was drawing a salary of Rs. 70 per mensem. He had old father, mother, wife and four children dependent on him. As he had paid in the full amount, the Government suffered no pecuniary loss. During these days of unemployment his dismissal would be an adequate punishment. Imposing of an unduly heavy fine would lead him to adopt undesirable ways to procure it.

The magistrate, therefore, sentenced him to suffer imprisonment till the rising of the court and to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or in default to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment.

The amount of Rs. 569-3-4 paid by the accused was ordered to be restored to the Mamlatdar at Kalyan.

The accused paid the fine of Rs. 100.

THANA MATCH WORKS STRIKE

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Feb. 19.

The situation of the strike in the Thana Match Works remains unchanged.

The strikers are taking out processions and holding meetings every day at Thana.

The labour leaders from Bombay, who are advising the strikers, have formulated their demands to be put shortly before the management for consideration.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

The following were invited to dine at Government House on Tuesday:—

The Hon'ble Sir Shah Nawaz and Lady Bhutto, Sir Nowrojee and Lady Saklatvala, Mr. and Mrs. C. da Mesquita, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Lane, Colonel D. R. C. Hartley, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Ball, Mr. and Mrs. S. Sundgren, the Revd: C. Ghezzi, Lt: Colonel and Mrs. E. D. Caddell, Mr. P. N. Mitra, Paymaster Commander and Mrs. M. H. Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. I. S. Haji, Mr. Shantidas Askuran, Mr. A. M. Kajiji, Mr. and Mrs. B. N. Karanjia, Mr. and Mrs. H. Langdale, Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Macbeth, Dr. and Mrs. Clifford Manshardt, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Pollett, Mr. and Mrs. T. Sinclair Kennedy, and Mr. and Mrs. K. R. P. Shroff.

The Governor of Bombay received Lieut: General Shanker Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana at Government House on Tuesday.

(Continued from Col. 7).

apart from the unimpeachable testimony of witnesses who had known the girl ever since her birth.

"If the case entirely depends on medical evidence, such evidence being that of mere opinion will not be accepted as sufficient. It should not be supposed that a judge is to rely on mere theories of medical experts against facts positively proved. He is not entitled to discard the whole of the direct evidence of credible and unimpeached witnesses who deposed that they knew of their own knowledge the existence of a state of things upon the strength of the opinion of a medical witness to the effect that those things could not have happened." Counsel relied on this authority and submitted that the Court should not accept the evidence of Major Mehta as against the birth certificate and the evidence of the defence witnesses.

Proceeding Counsel referred to the prosecution evidence and laid stress on the fact that apart from the evidence of two officers of the Vigilance branch, there was practically no independent evidence to support the prosecution story although preparations to trap the accused had been in progress for sometime before the raid.

Counsel read out the evidence of the girl in the case and pointed out the various contradictions between her evidence and that of Mr. Naik of the Vigilance branch. The girl, from the moment of her arrest was in the custody of the Police, and there could be no suggestion that the girl had been influenced or interfered with by the accused. "It was really remarkable", Counsel said, " to what extent the girl had contradicted the evidence of Mr. Naik and corroborated the story of the defence."

Counsel had not concluded his arguments when the Court rose and further hearing was adjourned to February 26.

Mr. J. D'Cunha appeared for the Crown. Mr. H. R. Pardiwalla, Bar-at-Law, instructed by Mr. D. N. Mehta, defended the accused.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

A "Baithak" Record

It is gratifying to note that greater interest in physical culture is being taken in Bombay than before. There are many who have invented their own systems of physical culture, not only for body-building but also for maintaining good health. Last Saturday a Parsi youth made what is a record in "Baithak" (knee-dive) not only in Bombay but in the whole of India. Mr. Rustomji Cowasji Dastur, the youth in question, gave an exhibition of "Baithak" before a committee of prominent citizens, including a few doctors, at Marker's Physical Culture Home at Mazagaon. He started giving the exhibition of his endurance at 5 p.m. and in 2 hours, 55 minutes and 53 seconds he performed 6,251 "baithaks", a record which has not been made by any physical culturist anywhere in India before. Mr. Dastur's highest figure was in February 1933 when he performed 5,051 "baithaks" in C. J. Hall. In this last attempt at Mazagaon, he has broken his own previous record.

Promoting Shipping Knowledge

We have received the Annual Bulletin of the Society for the Promotion of Shipping Knowledge edited and issued by Mr. C. B. Joshi, for the Society. The "Bulletin" covers a wide field of subjects connected with shipping and gives much useful information about them. It deals with various current problems on shipping and takes a review of periodical progress of the industry. The "Bulletin" will serve a very useful purpose for the promotion of shipping knowledge in India.

ALLEGED SALE OF MINOR GIRL

Value Of Medical Opinion Of Age Is Worthless, Contends Defence Counsel

Medical opinion as to the age of a person inferred from a set table of records, is at best a mere conjecture of the age of a person and is not legal proof in a court of law, was the argument advanced by the defence Counsel before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Court in the case in which three women are charged with selling a minor girl for immoral purposes.

Mr. H. R. Pardiwalla, arguing the case for the Defence stated the prosecution had failed to establish the offences with which the accused were charged. He read the section under which the accused were charged and pointed out that the prosecution had to prove in the first place that the girl was under the age of eighteen. Secondly, the prosecution had to prove "specifically" that the accused intended the girl to be used for immoral purposes and sold her with that intention. Counsel emphasised that the section laid stress, unlike in other sections, that the prosecution should specifically prove the intention on the part of the accused, which could not be merely inferred from the probabilities and conjectures

MEDICAL EVIDENCE.

Commenting on the evidence of Major Mehta the Police Surgeon, counsel said the value of that evidence was worthless, as he had merely inferred from certain datas placed before him that the girl was either fifteen or sixteen years of age, but not 18 years old. Mr Pardiwalla cited several medical and legal authorities to the effect that at best, Major Mehta's evidence was only an opinion based on conjecture and as such was worthless from the point of view of evidential value. The latitude of six or eight months, on either side, allowed by Major Mehta in arriving at his opinion as to the age of the girl, was a factor, Counsel urged in his favour and supported the authorities cited by him that no credence could be placed on such evidence except for the purpose of ascertaining the possible age of a person.

BIRTH CERTIFICATE.

In this case, however, there was the birth certificate obtained by the police which contradicted the evidence of Major Mehta,

(Continued in column 5.)

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Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1935

GOLD CLAUSE DECISION

The decision of the Supreme Court of the U. S. A. on the Gold Clause cases marks partial victory for the Roosevelt Government, but averts a first class financial crisis all the world over. The validity of the Congress resolution suspending gold payments in respect of private bonds has been upheld, but the obligations of the Federal Government must, under this decision, be paid in full. On this basis the Government will have to pay for every 100 dollars of original contract 169 dollars of the present currency. None can say precisely how large a sum is involved in these obligations of the American Federal Government, though some estimates have put it as high as a hundred thousand million dollars. If private obligations, including those of all Corporations, are excluded, as by this decision they should be, the total Government obligations requiring payment in gold dollar cannot be much above 10,000 million dollars, if even so much. In so far, however, as these obligations are held by non-Americans abroad, the Government may have to pay more in the present currency dollars than the figure originally contracted for if no measures are taken to prevent the adverse consequences of this decision. It is this contingency which has led to the rumours of impending inflation which the facts of situation properly understood do not warrant.

Roosevelt's Preparations

But President Roosevelt will not let the grass grow under his feet, and allow the international exchange or commodity speculators to rake a harvest at the expense of the American Government or people. The same cables which announced the decision also declare that preparations have already been made by the administration to counteract the adverse effects of this decision. The precise form of these measures is impossible to describe to-day: but Government will in all probability seek legislative sanction for preventing gold drain from the Treasury or paying out in currency in principal and interest more dollars than is required in the original bond, as also get retrospective validity for such measures. Threats of inflation are thus futile or needless, though some addition to the circulation may inevitably result, not so much as a direct consequence of this decision, but as the outcome of natural buoyancy following this vindication of the Roosevelt policy. The President is already reported to have completed arrangements for a permanent legislative authority for the National Recovery programme despite the indications of a stiff struggle in the Congress. Pending completion of these measures commodity prices may have an upward turn, until at least America and the world at large have had time to readjust themselves to this situation.

Towards Stabilisation

But while the danger of an immediate and substantial inflation in America seems to have been avoided for the moment, the American mail papers mention definitely approaches made by France and other Gold Bloc countries for checking their own heavy and continued deflation. If these stories are correct, we may see not a new race for inflation, depreciation and exchange wars, but a new stimulus for exchange stabilisation, and an early return to normal conditions of international commerce. For, if the Gold Bloc countries admit inability to maintain the Gold Standard by persistent deflation without permanent and substantial injury to their own national economy; and if countries with depreciated currencies have also realised the perils of continued inflation and uncertainty in exchanges, the world must return to sanity and restore fixed exchanges or the gold standard at lower parities, if necessary, but guaranteed by international agreements to be permanent.

Unsound Finance

The discussion in the Bombay Legislative Council on the Budget has so far been unimpressive and desultory. Many members seem to be as complacent about the apparently small deficit of Rs. 2 lakhs as the Government are. The point has not been sufficiently emphasised that the smallness of the deficit is due not to a return to normal conditions but to a windfall in the shape of the proceeds of the sale of securities formerly held in various High Court Funds and now transferred to the Government. The sale proceeds come to as much as 27.3 lakhs and but for this amount, which is not at all a normal part of the annual revenue, the deficit would have been 29 lakhs. Government themselves admit that this is the true deficit. That is not all. The Budget makes no allowance whatsoever for the inevitable grant of remission and suspension of land revenue on large scale as a result of continued depression and the havoc caused by the recent cold wave. Thus the deficit is shown to be much smaller than it really is and smaller still than what it is most likely to be. That point, however has not been sufficiently emphasized by the critics of the Budget in the Council.

This rosy picture has been drawn to justify the full restoration of the salary cut. But Government have failed to satisfy even so friendly a Council as the present one and member after member censured Government for the unfair haste in restoring the cut while tax burdens continue to be as heavy as ever and while a large deficit still persists. In few other countries, if in any, have the salary cuts been fully restored. There was no obligation, legal or moral, on the part of the Bombay Government to follow the example of the Government of India in this respect and Mr. Freke's amazing defence of the restoration of cuts that it was necessary in order to remove the sense of insecurity is hardly tenable in view of his own admission that the salaries in India are higher than in other countries. About his plea that the services in India are paid higher because they are more efficient the less said the better. An administration, which has neglected the villages and their needs and which has kept the bulk of the people illiterate, can be said to be anything but efficient. The Council will do well to consider seriously the suggestion of Mr. Bhailal Patel that the cuts of salaries that are votable should not be restored. Several members rightly warned Government about the need for urgent relief to the ryots, many of whom are destitute as a result of continued depression and the damage caused by the cold wave.

Government's Excise policy came in for some deserved criticism in the course of the general discussion on the Budget. Mr. Tairsee doubted if Government had any definite policy at all and observed that they only followed a policy of "laissez faire." This is hardly an accurate description of Government's policy. They certainly have a definite policy now. It is sometimes called the policy of maximum revenue with minimum consumption of liquor. Only, as the revenue has not reached the desired maximum, they have recently been trying to raise the minimum of consumption by increasing the number of liquor shops and several other ways. They certainly did not need Mr. Tairsee's reminder that they must say definitely whether theirs is to be the policy of a moralist or an economist. They profess to attempt to reconcile morality with economics. When asked whether Government had definitely given up the policy of progressive prohibition, Dewan Bahadur Kambli perceptibly winced and tried to evade the point of the question by saying that he was following the policy laid down by his predecessor in 1928. A straightforward "yes" would have saved him from a volley of supplementary questions. But to his credit be it said that he must have thought it painful to have to admit that prohibition has been given up. He feels that morals cannot be entirely divorced from economics.

UNIVERSITY AIMS AND IDEALS

An Exposition For Students

(BY S. G. WARTY M.A.)

III

Then again in a University a student comes in daily contact with larger minds than his, his teachers and professors, who are men who have attained high distinction in their subjects and whose whole occupation is the pursuit of truth. To sit at the feet of such men, to have the advantage of their companionship and guidance, this indeed is a great gain. Indeed the University first originated with the teacher and the disciple. We can't dispense with the teacher in any case, he is the essential part of the University system. He may not lecture at all, he may even be an unskilful teacher, but it is the contact of the lesser mind with the higher mind that is of essential importance. It is said that in ancient Athens, people from distant countries came to see Plato at work in his Academy, and thought that even the mere sight of him was of the nature of a liberal education and they were not far wrong. The late Lord Kelvin, the eminent scientist, was known to be a bad teacher, but his personal example as a great and indefatigable pursuer of scientific truth, was enough to kindle the fire in his students.

Dr. Tagore's View.

In his recent lecture at Colombo on the Ideals of a University, Dr. Rabindranath Tagore expressed himself as follows on this question:—

"The most important truth we are apt to forget is that the teacher should never teach unless he himself learns. A light cannot light another lamp unless it continues to burn its own flame. The teacher merely repeating lessons to his students, can teach nothing, cannot inspire him. Where there is no inspiration and only information is accumulated, thought loses its initiative and the greater part of the time in the schools is wasted, because to most of them what is taught is a dead subject. There should be open houses, in which the students and teachers are at home, leading a common life, not in the atmosphere of one dominating the other, but the common purpose of the acquisition of culture. In our Universities we must claim to produce no labels and authorized agents and distributors, but pursuers of the true and the beautiful, comprising a mind force scattered throughout the country."

Models To Pupils.

It is of the utmost importance that the teachers in the University should be men of high ideals and high motives. Their lives must be exemplary lives. Absolute uprightness in conduct, a scrupulous regard for truth, a high sense of justice and fairplay, a heart overflowing with sympathy, a readiness to sacrifice material gains and comforts for the acquisition of knowledge, these are and ought to be some of the characteristics of University teachers, for, it is the habit with students to shape their lives on their models, to seek their inspiration from their example.

If, on the other hand, these teachers happen to be greedy and unscrupulous, men of low motives, intent on gaining their selfish ends, they exercise a pernicious influence on the students, for even if they try to conceal the bad traits of their character behind a polite exterior, the students are observant enough to learn the truth about them, and judge them properly. In such circumstances, the students fail to imbibe right notions of moral standards. Rarely, if ever, is a stream purer than at its source, and as our students are to be the future leaders of the society, we cannot afford to tolerate teachers of low motives in a University which should be the fountain head of true culture and noble ideals. There is enough of corruption and vice already in the world outside. The University teachers at least must be free from low temptations which beset the politicians whose eyes are ever fixed on the next elections. They must be true men, honest and upright to the core, having their eyes not on the next elections, but on the next generation contributing their best to their training and and uplift.

Essentials.

I hope I have now described clearly what culture means and how it is gained. We have seen that it arises from the exercise of the mind upon all kinds of knowledge, that it is invigorated by close contact with fellow-students and by the impact of mind on mind and that it is reformed and purified and heightened by association with the larger minds. Besides these, there are other aspects of culture which follow as corollaries from the main idea. A University education must whet the appetite for knowledge and

(Cnotinued on Page 7)

THE WORLD & ITS WAYS

A Weekly Review of International Situation

By K. T. SHAH.

The Labour motion in Parliament regarding Government's Unemployed policy has been, as was to be expected, defeated, the majority being even larger than that on the India Bill Amendment; or, rather, the size of the minority on this purely domestic issue of policy was much smaller than on the imperial issues That Unemployment has been rising; that the policy of insisting on the means test has caused hardship; that the encouragement to domestic industry comprised in Government policy has not kept pace with expectations,—are all undeniable matters of general knowledge. But these did not convince the so-called Conservative rebels against the present Government of the uselessness of the present policy, or the ineffectiveness of the National Government. There is no danger, for the moment at least, of internal fissures in the Conservative Party, forcing a General Election; nor of the Party as a whole demanding the retirement of MacDonald. The latter has the ace of trumps still with him,—in the unquestioned right of the Prime Minister to demand a General Election; and the recent triumphs of Labour in the by-elections as well as the known chances of a "swing of the pendulum," will make even the most determined rebel pause before precipitating such a crisis.

Diehard Opposition

Besides, what alternative policies are they to place before the country, so as to assure them of another term of power, while they are all seeking to consolidate their present gains,—such as they are? Even among party leaders, it is well-known that the rank and file of the Conservatives would rather have Mr. Chamberlain to lead them than Mr. Baldwin; and certainly not Mr. Lloyd George, whose chameleon-like past may make many reconsider their enthusiasm for his dynamic personality and theatric talk. Finally, the strength of the minority on the India Bill is misleading, if one were to conclude from it the approaching doom of the present Government. I have always felt that the Churchill-Page opposition is not so utterly unconnected with inspiration from the inner circles of the present Government, as it may be convenient and necessary for foreign or Indian consumption to represent. There is no reason to believe that the strength of the opposition is growing in Britain to such an extent as to force an early General Election.

It is unnecessary to consider the present weakness in sterling as due to the impending weakening in the British financial strength, nor to the approaching downfall of the present Government. The full strength of the Exchange Equalisation Fund is not known; but its ability to check any untoward tendency may be taken for granted. The demoralisation of the Market due to pepper crisis is temporary which does not affect the intrinsic strength of the British financial and credit position.

Italy And Abyssinia

Italy and Abyssinia have not yet settled their border dispute. The Italian demands for a heavy indemnity, and other humiliating conditions, must sound needlessly offensive,—especially when one thinks of the tales of mobilisation of the Indian Army. But mobilisation of the entire national army is unnecessary for such a border dispute; and with Franco-Italian agreement already accomplished, there is little reason to doubt that these sensational rumours of a possible conflict would end in smoke only.

Germany is re-arming as a guarantee, says Gen. Goering, of peace. It is a typical Nazi paradox. But the fact that Italy has not yet joined the Anglo-French Air Pact, taken in conjunction with these talks of rearmament of Germany, must make some people question the assurance for peace in Europe. America is also reported to be making new war-like, or at least defensive, preparations in the Pacific. Against whom are they directed? Or, are they, perhaps, no more than merely measures for relieving domestic Unemployment? I am inclined to take the latter view.

Frankly Speaking

OMNISCIENT & OMNIPOTENT!

So Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose is not to be released, because, in spite of the resolution of the Assembly and in spite of protests by his countrymen, "Government" do not consider his release desirable. Worse still, they will not accept the challenge of Mr. Bose to place him on trial before a tribunal of High Court Judges. The reason complacently advanced is an illuminating illustration of the Executive having constituted itself the accused, the judge and also the court of appeal. Still more noteworthy is Sir Henry Craik's curt reference to the Regulation which permits detention without a trial. Sir Henry is an Englishman, but he has not even a word of conventional apology to offer when conjuring the "Regulation" which is a denial of the fundamental principle of justice and under which a group of very human executive officers are endowed with omniscience and omnipotence. Why, they can arrest and detain a Sir Abdur Rahim, even a Sir N. N. Sircar—of course, before his inclusion among super-men.

DISTRUSTFUL STILL

Replying to a question in the Commons Sir Samuel Hoare stated somewhat complacently that the number of Civil Disobedience prisoners had now fallen to only 76. The reduction is due far more to the suspension of the movement than to any conciliatory gesture on the part of Government. If Government were serious about conciliation or their own desire for co-operation with the Congress, there should not have been a single C.D. prisoner in jail to-day. Nor could there be still a ban on Congress bodies like the Hindustani Seva Dal, the Khudai Khidmatgars and the several Ashrams in Gujarat that were started to co-operate with the Congress. If Government expect the promoters of the bodies concerned to make any supplications to them for mercy, they are sadly mistaken.

SOUND PRINCIPLE.

Sir Henry Craik introduced in the Legislative Assembly on Monday a Bill providing, among other things, that salaries not exceeding Rs. 100 a month of all workers be totally exempt from attachment and that the pay of the servants of Government, railway companies and local authorities getting more than Rs. 100 be exempt to the extent of the first Rs. 100 and half of the remainder. The principle of the Bill is sound as it is calculated to leave at least a bare subsistence to persons involved in debts. But the details should be carefully considered by the Assembly. There is no reason why the additional concessions given to the servants of the Government railway companies and local bodies should not be extended to other servants.

POVERTY, NOT A CRIME.

Equally sound is the principle of another Bill, introduced by Sir Henry, providing that judgment debtors should not be jailed. Mere inability to pay debts does not involve any moral turpitude, and it is not fair that for such inability debtors should be jailed. The case would of course be different if "mala fides" could be proved against the debtor. The present Bill is the outcome of the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Labour that industrial workers, unable to pay a judgment creditor, should not be jailed. It is already belated and instead of being circulated for eliciting opinion it should have been referred to the Select Committee at once.

UNFORTUNATE REPORT.

Mr. Obaidullah Khan has done well to contradict the report of the Associated Press describing Navroz and Ghairat, alleged absconders, as Red Shirts. The report has also been repudiated by Mr. Rab Nawaz, a leader of the Red Shirts, who says that the absconders, captured later by the police, have never been members of the Red Shirt organisation. Probably, the Associated Press circulated the wrong report on the strength of information supplied by its correspondent. But it should have made due inquiries before circulating the report. It owes an apology to the Red Shirts.

WHY SHOULD THEY STAND?

Mr. Sri Prakash and his friends have done well to raise the issue of the ceremonial obligations of M.L.A.'s during the communication of messages from the Governor-General. It is really not a very difficult question. The "Governor-General" may be all powerful but he does not possess royal rights. He is the head of the administration in India, but he is not the King. M.L.A.'s do not take the Oath of Allegiance to the Governor-General, his heir and successors. Moreover, the "Governor-General," as at present constituted in India, is the fundamental factor, the main spring of all political controversy between India and Great Britain. We hope Sir Abdur Rahim arrives at the right decision. Meanwhile, we are glad that he himself suggested that Congressmen, pending a final decision, should withdraw when a message from the Governor-General is read to the House.

BOMBAY'S ADVOCATE-GENERAL

It is difficult to fathom the principle on which the selection of a successor to Sir Jamshed Kanga has been made by the Government. Mr. Kemp is an estimable gentleman and, on personal grounds, we are happy that he is appointed. But it cannot be contended that the Bombay Bar is so lacking in eminent Indian Counsel that a selection from among them could not have been made. There are, in fact, a number of Indian lawyers, each one of whom would have as worthily discharged the responsibilities of this post as Sir Jamshed Kanga did.

— PRESS VIEWS —

Mr. Jinnah & Congress

Mr. Jinnah has invited Babu Rajendra Prasad to meet him at Delhi for a parley, and the Congress President has readily responded to it. This action of Babu Rajendra Prasad immediately makes the Congress position crystal clear, furnishing proof that Congress is always agreeable to consider the points of view of those who happen to differ from its politics. What will crop up in the proposed parley, nobody knows. But what seems safe is to say Mr. Jinnah is no longer in a position to minimise the importance of Congress in so far as the welfare of the country goes. And every well-wisher of the country will heartily welcome Mr. Jinnah's co-operation with Congress in this direction.—"National Call".

The Whole Truth

Mr. Jinnah in his speech put the whole position in a nutshell in a few well-chosen words. "Lord Irwin's announcement," he said, "promised India legislation based on the largest measure of agreement. This constitution may have the largest common measure of agreement in the Conservative Party, but there is no agreement with us". This is the truth and the whole truth What is being offered to India is all that the Conservatives in England are prepared to give India at this stage and not what India herself desires or her self-respect and self-interest imperatively demand.—"Tribune".

HOW INDIAN MOVIE INDUSTRY CAN BE IMPROVED

ABOLITION OF IMPORT DUTY ON FILMS AND MACHINERY URGED

Sir M. Visvesvaraya Stresses Need Of Organisation To Raise Standard of Productions

—Headlines.

We beg to register on record our emotions of entire agreement with and deep gratitude to Sir M. Visvesvaraya.

* * * *

Three substantial reasons why we should reconsider with greater care and caution, our own attitude towards Government's proposal to restore salary cuts:—

"Mr. L. R. Tairsee, Mr. G. L. Winterbotham and Mr. S. D. Saklatvala, all representatives of commercial constituencies from Bombay city, had their doubts as well about the hurry which the Local Government showed in restoring the cut."—Legislative Council report in "Times of India."

* * * *

Sir Henry Craik confessed in the Assembly, in an "aggrieved" tone, that he was constantly shadowed by a Police Inspector and a Constable.

We wonder if the next stage will be for Sir Henry to apply Regulation III of 1818, and put himself under what Nazis call protective custody.

* * * *

We notice that owing to a peculiarly devilish Printer's Devil Prof. Ranga appears in our report of the Assembly proceedings as "Mr. Ranga Iyer."

We can well imagine the deep injury that we have unwittingly done to the Congress M.L.A. from Madras and we tender him our unconditional apology.

* * * *

Lancashire is in favour of developing trade with India on "a reciprocal basis" and "these developments should be kept outside politics."

The Mody-Lees Pact, the "Indo"-British Trade Agreement and the "Reforms" Bill safeguards are, of course, the essence of honest reciprocity and absolutely outside politics.

* * * *

"The Sind Desert," we read, "may cease to exist in the course of the next few years, if the report now submitted to the Government of India is approved by them."

Splendid. But how did Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto react to it, we wonder.

* * * *

Three hundred Yemen Arabs are reported to have been included among the Italian troops proceeding to East Africa.

The honour thus bestowed by a European Imperial Power on Asiatics is not without many precedents.

* * * *

"The Anti-Noise League, started in Britain seems," says a British paper, "to be a pleasantly practical body....."

Is it? We find it to be an irritatingly unpractical body. Or, perhaps, certain parts of Great Britain—Westminster in London for instance—are outside its jurisdiction.

* * * *

"If we had no Prime Minister, slightly to adopt Voltaire, it would be necessary to invent one"—"Manchester Guardian."

It is, however, not necessary since Mr. Ramsay MacDonald both discovered and invented himself.

* * * *

SHOT DEAD AT PRAYER

Old Man Saved From Gallows

—Calcutta Paper.

Our congratulations to the Old Man and to our confrere, too.

* * * *

Sporting gent (to parson who is reading a newspaper): "Excuse me, sir, do you mind letting me read the football scores?"

Parson: "Of course not; here you are."

Sporting gent: "Thank you, sir, Grand game, football."

After scanning the page he suddenly cried: "Lummie, just my blinkin' luck—beaten by a short head!"

No Redress To Holders Of Old Gold Certificates

Supreme Court Decision Means Another Victory For U. S. Government

Administration Not To Resort To Legislation

(Special Cable)

WASHINGTON, February 18.

The Supreme Court has denied the right to sue for redress in court claims to the holder of the old gold certificates who obtain 1.69 for each dollar of their certificates. In each case the ruling was by a majority of 5-4.

Although government technically and legally has lost the day regarding the Federal bonds decision, the holders of such bonds have no right to recover damages, and makes the effect of the decision, in this case also a victory for government.

(Later).—The Administration has decided that no legislation was necessary.—Reuter.

CONGRESS STRIPPED OF ITS POWERS

Declaring that the "Constitution is gone," Mr. M. C. Reynolds presented the views of the dissentient judges.

He criticised the majority of judges for saying in one breath that the Congress had no power to repudiate the gold bond obligations, and at the same time for reaching to the conclusion that because a Government bond holder cannot accept gold, he must accept 60 per cent. legal tender dollar for each gold dollar that Government promised to pay.

He added that according to the majority decision, the Congress was without any power to repudiate its gold obligations in its own bonds, but cannot be compelled to pay in devalued dollars the value of gold that is called.

They were told that Government made from its transactions 2800,000,000 dollars which was now reposing in the treasury.

VICTORY FOR GOVT.

Government won all along the line regarding the private bonds state and municipal gold contracts.

In each case the court upheld by 5-4 votes the right of Congress to regulate the currency.

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR

Indian Exhibits Widely Admired

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Feb. 18.

India is represented in the Empire section with a wider range of product than last year.

New features which drew attention are the first consignment of bitter oranges far marmalade from the northwest frontier, jute webbing, wheat and guava cheese.

Burma's display of wood and ivory, carving panel on teak is widely admired.

The queen visits to-morrow.

SWISS FILM PRODUCER KILLED

Caught In Ovalanche In Roseg Valley While Shooting Scene

ST. MORITZ, Feb. 18.

Members of a Swiss Film Company who were photographing a scene in the Roseg Valley were caught by an avalanche this afternoon. Madame Karan, who is well-known Swiss film producer and a guide were killed.—Reuter.

UNIVERSITY AIMS AND IDEALS

(Continued from page 6.)

not weaken it. If a student after passing through the University course, bids his final farewell to books, and loses all desire and taste for reading anything that is serious, anything more solid than a newspaper, he has gone through the course in vain. A University must at all events stimulate our desire for learning. It must also develop our powers of grasping the truth, our capacity to learn for ourselves. It must also train in us industrious habits, the habit of application, without which new knowledge cannot be easily gained. All these may appear to be matters of secondary importance. In a sense they are of secondary importance, but it will be recognised that they make all the difference in the world between success and failure in life.

To sum up what I have said, the practical aim of a University is to train good members of society. Its art is the art of social life and its end is fitness for the world. To quote Dr. Newman again, "University training is a great ordinary means to a great but ordinary end." "It aims at raising the intellectual tone of society, at cultivating the public mind, at purifying the national taste, at supplying true principles to popular enthusiasm and fixed aims to popular aspirations, at giving enlargement and sobriety to the ideas of the age, at facilitating the exercise of political power, and refining the intercourse of private life."

TRADE AGREEMENT REACHED

Free State And Belgium Come To Terms

BRUSSELS, Feb. 18.

A trade agreement has been reached to-day between Belgium and the Irish Free State by which Belgium has been assured her market in the Free State, while guarantees are provided to the Free State for the export of agricultural produce to Belgium.—Reuter.

COMMITTEE STAGE OF INDIA BILL

Lansbury Protests Against Long-winded Speeches

LONDON, Feb. 18.

The House of Commons unanimously passed the motion for procedure in the Committee Stage of the India Bill providing for such changes of procedure as affect the standing orders thus implementing the agreement announced by premier on February 13.

Mr. MacDonald moved a resolution, and Mr. George Lansbury supporting it, hoped it would lead to a thorough review of the proceduure of the house on bills generally.

He also suggested that members accustomed to make long speeches (including Mr. Churchill) should exercise a self-denying ordinance in the committee debates.—Reuter.

DOLLAR TAKES ON EASY COURSE

(Special Cable)

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.

With the passing of early confusion concerning the exact effect of the gold clause rulings, all markets realising decisions are an absolute victory, for the financial "status quo" has surged upward.

Stocks closed strong after a period of hesitancy, while grain soared as a result of an outburst of buying.

Meanwhile, dollar took on an easy course, reflecting inflationary interpretation of the situation.

Official quarters show utmost relief at the decision as rendering unnecessary further financial measures of major character.

Commodities as a whole joined the upward movement.

YEMEN ARABS TO FIGHT FOR ITALY

ADEN, Feb. 18.

Three hundred Yemen Arabs were taken on board the Italian steamer Guiseppi Mazzini for service in Italian Somaliland tonight.—Reuter.

Trivandrum message states: Sir Mahomed Habibullah gave a party last evening in honour of Lt.-Col. D. M. Field, the retiring A. G. G. of Madras State, at Bhakti Vilas, the Dewan's residence.

The annual social gathering of the Mahila Mandal, Women's Industrial Institute of the Social Service League was held on Sunday last at the People's Jinnah Hall.

FREE FROM POLITICS

Lancashire Believes Trade With India Should Be On Reciprocal Lines

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Feb. 18.

It is understood the Lancashire Cotton Industry has decided against making representations to the Lancashire Commoners with a view to matters affecting the Lancashire cotton trade being raised in the discussions on India Bill.

The meeting arranged to be held in the House of Commons on February 19 between the Lancashire Conservative Commoners and representatives of the Indo-British Trade Relations Committee in Lancashire will not now be held.

Apparently, the view in responsible quarters of Lancashire industry is that trade questions between Britain and India should be kept separate from purely political issues.

It is pointed out that efforts are being made in India and Lancashire to develop trade on reciprocal basis, and these developments should be kept outside politics.

LIVED ON BARK AND HAY FOR 18 DAYS

Fishermen Find Occupants Of Missing Soviet Air Liner

(SPECIAL CABLE)

MOSCOW, Feb. 19

After living on bark and hay for 18 days gliding about swamp on "skis" made from aeroplane "skis", four occupants of the missing Soviet airliner were found by a fisherman.

The airliner on the route from Moscow to Archangel had not been heard of since it left Leshukonska on the 1st February. The pilot was forced to land. The whole district was searched by aero-sleighs, aeroplanes, hunters and ski-ing teams unsuccessfully.

RUSSIAN OIL FOR GERMAN MACHINERY

Barter Deal Of 250,000,000 Marks Reported

(Special Cable)

BERLIN, Feb. 18.

According to the Allgemeine Zeetung a large barter deal believed to involve the sum of 250,000,000 marks has been arranged between Germany and Soviet Russia by which Russian oil will be exchanged for German machinery. Confirmation of the report is at present not obtainable.

BR. INDUSTRIES FAIR

Queen Visits Indian Stall

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Feb. 19.

During the tour of the British Industries Fair the Queen accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of York visited the Indian Stall where the Queen was particularly interested in the first display of bitter oranges for marmalade manufacture to be received from India.

The Queen spent sometime examining the wood and ivory carvings from India and Burma.

NEW YORK LIFT STRIKE COLLAPSES

(SPECIAL CABLE)

NEW YORK, Feb. 19

After beginning with only partial success the lift strike collapsed following an eighteen hour conference with the Mayor, La Guardia.

M.L.Cs. DEMAND RELIEF FOR GUJERAT PEASANTS

(Continued from Page 1)

criticised the Educational as well as the Excise policy of the Government of Bombay.

"NOT EXTRAVAGANT"

Mr. C. M. Lane, Secretary P.W.D. Bombay Government speaking next said that the Indus river had not changed its course of running nor was it showing any inclination for it. The collection of revenue in Sind and working of the canals there required adequate establishment charges and felt that such charges were not extravagant.

Rao Bahadur R.R. Kale (Bombay University) said that he did not

not share the optimism of the Finance Member that things would improve in the future. The Government were responsible to the people for what all they did and the elected representatives in the House represented the people and the Government owed an explanation as to why only the cuts of the Government servants had been restored while the taxes of the agriculturists has not been reduced. He reminded the Government that the growing public opinion was a very great factor which the Government should take note of. The Indian members in the Executive Council were supposed to represent the Indian point of view and influence the Government to see that the agriculturists and the people were not burdened with heavy taxation. The speaker had no objection if the cuts were restored provided there was relief to the agriculturists also.

FINANCE SECRETARY'S DEFENCE.

Mr. G. G. Freke, Finance Secretary to the Bombay Government, speaking next said that if the Councillors viewed the question of the restoration of cuts dispassionately, they would realise the propensities of such a measure. He said that unless the cuts were restored there would be no security of Service, which was one of the main planks of efficiency and want of security of service would tell in the efficiency of the work. He said that in other countries of the world, there were low salaries to Government servants but efficiency was also lower.

Referring to the heavy taxation complained of by several members, he said that compared to the other countries the taxation in the Bombay Presidency was any day lesser than the taxation, direct and indirect, in other countries. It had been suggested that the establishment charges should be kept down by retrenchment but the speaker was sorry that the pension charges could not be kept down. The pension charges had increased because the scale of pay started ten years ago had been high. Last year the scale had been revised and the pension charges would be less after a few years but the effect could not be seen very soon. He referred to the demand of land remissions to the Gujarat peasants and said that the Finance Member had already dealt with the subject in his speech. He however pointed out that the present Budget taxation had two or three lakhs less than the previous one.

Mr. John Humphrey, (Karachi Chamber of Commerce), said that Budget making was an art and the Finance Secretary knew that art very well. He felt that the remissions and suspensions suggested by the Finance Member were fully justified. While protesting against the other taxation proposed by the Government the member approved of the taxation on betting. He wanted the Government to revise its excise policy. He also wanted that the Government should remember those who are to bear the burden.

CORPORATION'S EXAMPLE.

Rao Bahadur Bole (Nominated) suggested that instead of restoring the cuts in the salaries of Government servants the Government would do well to utilise the amount in affording relief to the unemployed. The Bombay Corporation did not restore the cuts of its employees till the budget was balanced and he asked the Government to follow the example of the Corporation. It was the primary duty of the Government to afford relief to the unemployed. The Government of the Punjab had decided on a scheme of helping the unemployed and the Government of Bombay would do well to follow that example also. While the number of unemployed was increasing the population was also increasing. The speaker referred to the resolution passed by the All-India Women's Conference at Karachi.

The President: Would not the Honourable Member do well by leaving it to younger men (laughter).

Mr. Gokhale L. R. (Poona) also spoke.

The President after explaining the procedure for Wednesday adjourned the House till to-day (Wednesday) 2 p.m.

QUESTION HOUR

During question hour, in the Bombay Council on Tuesday Mr. G. S. Gangooli asked if there was any agreement between the Secretary of State for India and the Portuguese Government regarding the opening of any harbour in the British territory round about Marmagao. He also asked for the reasons that led to the Government dropping the Karwar Harbour project, which had been surveyed during the last century.

Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper, the Finance Member, replying stated that there was no agreement of the nature referred to above and the Government did not proceed with the Karwar Harbour project as it was not considered advisable to incur further expenditure on such works until the trade of the Port was developed as to make it necessary to provide increased harbour accommodation.

Q.—Is there any agreement between the Government of Bombay or the Government of India and the Portuguese Government regarding the question of the harbour.

The Finance Member wanted time to reply to the question.

Replying Rao Saheb P. D. Kulkarni regarding the new liquor shops in the Presidency and the income yearly derived from each shop, the Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur S. T. Kambli referred the member to the Reports of the Excise Department for 1925-26 and 1933-34.

Q.—Where can the report of 1933-34 be obtained?

A.—Probably in the Library (laughter).

Q.—Is the Hon'ble Minister sure that it can be obtained from the Library?

A.—I believe so.

Rao Sahib Kulkarni said that the latest Excise Department Report that had been printed and the members had received was of the year 1932-33. No other Report had been received after that.

The President intervened and wanted to know from the Minister for Education if the Report for 1933-34 had been printed. The Minister replied that he was not sure (laughter).

Q.—Does it mean that the Hon'ble Minister gave his answer without making sure if the Report was published or not.

Answer was not clearly heard.

Volley Of Questions

Dewan Bahadur S. T. Kambli, the Minister for Education and Excise, was overwhelmed with a volley of supplementary questions regarding prohibition in the Presidency.

The members wanted to know from him if the policy of prohibition had been given up by the Government.

The Minister replied that he was following the policy laid down by his predecessor in 1928.

Dr. Gilder repeatedly asked "I want to know if the Government have given up the policy of prohibition. I want a definite answer."

At this stage the President came to the rescue of the Minister and suggested that the question might be raised by the Member during the Budget discussions.

Unemployed Relief

Mr. Syed Munawar asked if the Minister in charge of Education was aware of an article in a local English daily regarding "Unemployed Relief" and enquire as to whether the Government had considered any scheme for the education of the increasing number of educated unemployed in the Presidency, on the same lines of the United Provinces scheme.

The Hon'ble Minister of Education replied that his attention had been drawn to the article referred to, that Government had not considered any scheme for colonisation.

Economic Depression And Hand-Spinning

IMPETUS IN THE PUNJAB TO RURAL INDUSTRY

Every cloud, they say, has its silver lining. The silver lining to the cloud of economic depression that is overhanging India is, according to Mr. M. L. Darling, the stimulus it has given at least in the Punjab, to hand-spinning and other rural industries like hand-grinding. In the course of his official duties as Registrar of Co-operative Societies in that Province, Mr. Darling has for the past several years been making close inquiries into the social and economic conditions of villages in the Punjab and has recorded the results of his investigations in a series of valuable books, the last of which is "Wisdom and Waste in the Punjab Village." This book records the impressions gathered by the author in the winter of 1930-31 about a year after commodity prices underwent an unprecedented fall in the Punjab, as in the rest of India. Among the economies adopted in varying degrees in the parts of the Punjab visited by him Mr. Darling records prominently the substitution of home-spun for mill-made clothes, the restarting of grinding and an increase in spinning.

In this tour, as in the previous one, Mr. Darling took particular care to make inquiries about the extent to which hand-spinning was in vogue, bringing to the notice of villagers the injunction of Mahatma Gandhi in that behalf. The results of his inquiries are recorded throughout the book, leading him to the conclusion noted above. At a place called Bhera in the district of Gujarat some tailors, whom he questioned, bore out what he had heard in several villages that home-spun was now more freely worn. More cotton is being carded and the tailors complained that as much more spinning was done in the villages their earnings had dropped because for sewing home-spun they had to charge less. At a neighbouring place where cultivation was of the simplest character and left the peasant with little to do from November to April from seed time to harvest he suggested hand-spinning as suitable employment for the men, but here, as elsewhere, the stock reply to the suggestion was that the women would spin but the men would not!

MOST SUITABLE INDUSTRY.

Later in the tour, at Moga in another district, Ferozepur, the Sikh villagers told Mr. Darling that they all wore home-spun and there was much spinning in this village. "Those were wise men" they added, "who said why buy calico when we can make our own clothes and cotton is cheap, and nothing remains with us." Mr. Darling attributes this change in the attitude to the Akali movement and the influence on it of Mahatma Gandhi's teachings. But everywhere the peasantry is not equally responsive and at a village in the same district Mr. Darling observed that for lack of employment the members of five Co-operative Societies were rendered resourceless while in the sixth they engaged themselves to their own economic advantage by falling back upon weaving their own cloth. Undoubtedly, Mr. Darling asserts, so far as unirrigated tracts are concerned where cultivation is precarious and leaves large leisure, as in the village referred to, Mahatma Gandhi is right in recommending spinning as the most suitable spare-time industry.

The experience was the same elsewhere too and in the Rohtak district at a village called Jhaffer which was dominated by ex-soldiers, Mr. Darling found that much more spinning was being done than in the past. In the house of an Honorary Captain, a military veteran, the spinning wheels were whirring again after ten years' silence and four maunds of yarn were awaiting the weavers' loom. Even otherwise few families had given up spinning but as in other places most were working their wheels harder than before. In more prosperous times, Mr. Darling remarks, the clothes required for the bride and the mother-in-law were obtained from the bazaar but many could not afford the luxury with their income reduced. Cotton too was cheaper than it had been for years and women employed their spare line profitably by spinning yarn for their daughters' trousers.

ITEM IN EDUCATION.

At Farukkanagar in Gurgaon, similarly, a Rajput Zamindar who would not let the women in the family grind, spoke enthusiastically of their doing hand-spinning. In fact, in rural Punjab right up to the West, covered by new Sutlej Valley Canals in Gurdaspur, or in Central Punjab it is part of the education of girls in peasants' families to learn spinning which they pursue later in life for an hour or so every day. In the latter district this occupation forms part of the daily routine for the afternoon when the women have nothing else to do. And since prices fell they spin much more as they are not in a position to buy cloth from outside. Mr. Darling was told that a woman would spin about five maunds of cotton into yarn every year, as that would suffice for a man's clothing for the year.

Another observation made by Mr. Darling is equally interesting. While owing to the slump some of the numerous classes of village servants have lost their patrons and the artisans their supporters one type of artisan has positively gained by the change in economic conditions. That is the weavers. With the reduction in the purchase of mill-made cloth and the increase of spinning at home there is more yarn available to be turned into cloth. This has provided more work for the weaver. And Mr. Darling adds he needed it badly, because before the slump there was hardly any class of village artisan in the Punjab who earned less, getting merely 5 to 6 annas per day.

The economic depression is in rural parlance a famine of money and with less money available to buy cloth more spinning is a form of economy practised by the peasantry of their own accord. Similarly more grinding too is done by the women of the house to save the cost of the bullock or engine driven-mill. And in this connection, Mr. Darling refers to two incidents which indicate the place that grinding occupies in the domestic life of villages. In one case a doctor prescribed with good result, that a Rajput purdah woman who was ailing should grind a seer of flour every day and give the same to the cow. In the other case a Muslim Rajput who found on his return from Australia that the purdah ladies of his family were looking unwell, attributed this to their having given up grinding at home and getting their grain ground at the mill set up by the family itself. He closed the mill and insisted on grinding being done at home with the result that the women who grind for an hour or two felt much the better for it and the family got flour of good quality. These and similar illustrations quoted in the book should have special interest for co-operators and workers in the cause of rural reconstruction. Even the economic depresssion can be turned to good purpose if it assists in the revival of rural industries which keep the people both happy and healthy in their own homes and checks the drain from the country side.—"Svadeshi."

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Night Noises In Bombay

POLICE MUST STOP THE NUISANCE

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Bombay has deservedly earned the reputation of being the noisiest city in the world. To the credit of the present Commissioner of Police, it must be said that he is keenly alive to this grave nuisance and is trying to put it down. Already, people who were sorely tormented by the incessant music in eating houses, tea shops, etc., are thankful to him for controlling this. So are his efforts to reduce the motor noises much appreciated.

May I, through the medium of your hospitable columns, draw his attention to the intolerable night noises in certain localities in Bombay?

I am a resident of Morland Road, a notorious thoroughfare for its night noises. Of late, these noises in this locality have increased beyond endurance and are very trying to the unfortunate people who are obliged to reside in this road.

These noises are caused by various agencies, but the most provoking are by three classes of night prowlers. The worst offenders are sent by a printing press which specialises in cotton future "bulletins". Three times a week, that press lets loose its dozens of boys who rush through the streets like demented souls yelling for all they are worth: "Mottee Opening." They generally start at about 10-30 p.m. come round again at midnight or shortly after, then at 2 a.m. and 5 a.m. From this it will be seen that the roads are practically in their possession the whole night and they must have an infernable impudence and a complete sense of security from the Police so to disturb a locality at night. It is really surprising that the Police tolerates this so obligingly, it would appear, while it has certainly the power (so a well-known lawyer assures me) of preventing any noise calculated to disturb people at night.

Another class of night noise makers (who have recently appeared on the scene, evidently encouraged by the bulletin sellers) are certain individuals who move up and down the road after 11 p.m. shouting "Mallish" Mallishwallas. Some people, here, are of opinion that they may be bad characters prowling about at night under the guise for more nefarious business just to hoodwink the Police. Whoever they may be they ought not to be allowed to make noise so late at night to disturb people. These people come every night.

We have also on this road the coffee sellers who at 1 a.m. or at 2 a.m. keep rattling that cups and saucers and shouting "Coffee" while moving up and down the road. The "culfee mallai-wallah" frequently joins chorus with them. From this one can imagine the disturbance one has to put up with at night.

As regards these "Bulletin sellers," I am informed that the Commissioner of Police has already issued strict orders to stop them but the Police here have not succeeded in doing it. This may be due to the fact that we have no police sepoys on the road as was the case formerly.

It will be recalled that the disturbance of these "bulletin-wallas" was considered serious enough as to give rise to a question some time ago in the Legislative Council. In all the cities of the world, including Calcutta, the Police does not allow noises on the road at night after a certain hour. How is it that in Bombay no such rule exists and every one seems to be at liberty to bawl out, sing or swear as he likes?

I do hope that the Commissioner of Police will kindly look into the matter and put a stop to this as soon as possible and thus earn the gratitude of a long suffering public.—Yours, etc.

RESIDENT.

Feb. 18.

Harijans And Corporation

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Please allow me to place the following few facts before the public and the Government through the columns of your esteemed paper.

It is a matter of much regret that the Government have reserved only one seat in the Bombay Municipal Corporation for the Depressed Class citizens of the city. The public in general and the Depressed Classes of the city in particular are still in dark about the policy of the Government towards the Harijans. What circumstances forced them to follow a retrograde policy of reducing two seats to one in the Corporation? Bombay city is the premier one in India and its Corporation is numerically bigger than any one of the Corporations of other cities in India. Even Calcutta, whose population exceeds that of Bombay, has a Corporation consisting of members less by 21 than those of the Bombay Corporation. The same is the tale of other Corporations of big cities. And yet those Corporations have more than one seat for the representatives of the Harijans. Even tiny Municipalities of Karachi and Poona have three seats for the Harijans. Many Municipalities and District Local Boards in this Presidency have more than one seat for the Harijans. Is it not a sheer piece of injustice and partiality that the Government of Bombay should reserve only one seat in the Bombay Corporation for the Harijans who are more than one-tenth of the city's total population? How can the Government who often boast of being the sole custodian and protector of the interest of the Harijans account for the negligence of their duties in this case? Will the Honorable Minister for Local Self-Government wake up from his slumber and take up this case in hand?

It is understood from the local press that a petition, signed by more than thousand Harijan citizens and endorsed by the representative institutions and leaders of the Harijans has been submitted to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, requesting him to kindly consider their demand of four seats in the Corporation with sympathy. I hope His Excellency will do full justice to the case as the demand is quite fair, just and legitimate. If His Excellency graciously grants the demand the Harijan citizens of Bombay will have a medium of their own through which they may try to get their numerous grievances redressed. They may, then hope to get better latrines for the daily use; to get their sons and daughters who, having passed their vernacular Final Examination, are now wandering for jobs, employed in the Municipal Schools; to get new schools opened in various localities and to see the sweepers and scavengers, the watch-dogs of the city's health, being provided with better housing and duly promoted to higher grades in the line of their services.—Yours, etc.,

K. M. RATHOD

PHOTO-CINE-RADIO EXHIBITION

A Look Round The Varied Collections At Town Hall

The Photo Cine-Radio Exhibition, the first of its kind in India, was held in the Town Hall, under the auspices of the Motion Picture Society of India and on Tuesday Sir M. Viswesvaraya, the well-known Engineer-economist, declared it open.

The exhibits were varied. The Society collected 70-year old negatives showing how pictures were taken by photograph in the beginning. The Infra-red Cameras which mark the latest stage of progress in long distance photography, provided striking evidence of the rapid strides photography had taken since the days when the picture of Sir Edwin Arnold and the grandfather of H. H. the Aga Khan were taken. Both the pictures were among the exhibits.

How the miles of film tape is produced on a mass scale was demonstrated on a wood and tin model. The model showed briefly how cotton, and sulpheric acid and nitric acid produced the gelatinous substance which through various processes is solidified into a thin transparent film and how the film was sensitised through treatment in silver nitrate solution and potassium bromide.

Several stalls were booked by films dealing in talkie Recording Machines and projectors.

THE CENTRAL STALL

The Central Stall which was under the direct supervision of the Motion Picture Society, consisted of exhibits which showed in detail how talkies were recorded and reproduced. The demonstration which showed all the stages from the shooting upto projecting was arranged by the Sharda Film Company, Dadar.

On Tuesday evening amidst a gathering of the elite and the several cine artists of the city, the exhibition was declared open.

Prominent among those present were Mr. Hooseinali Rahimtoola, Mayor, Sir Chunilal and Lady Mehta, Sir Govindrao Pradhan, Mr. G. Wiles, Mr. Mavji Govindji, Mr. A. N. Surve, the Consuls of America and Switzerland, the representatives of the French and German Consular offices, and Mr. K. H Vakil.

A large number of producers and Distributors also attended the function, among whom mention might be made of Messrs. Maya Shankar M. Bhatt, Bhogilal Dane, Baburao Pendharkar and Abdul Ali of the Imperial Film Company.

Mrs. Durgabai Khote and Mrs Nalinibai Nasporekar were seen enthusiastically helping the visitors by distributing leaflets and literature concerning the exhibition.

The proceedings opened with music by Miss Padma Shaligram who entertained the audience with her rich voice. Mr. Jadhav then read his welcome address, messages of congratulations and goodwill from prominent international manufacturers were then read.

After his address Sir M. Viswesvarava went round the stalls and spent nearly an hour inspecting every interesting exhibit.

(Sir M. Viswesvaraya's speech on Page 3).

NO WATER WORKS FOR CUTTACK TOWN

Bihar Council Rejects Mahanti's Motion

PATNA, Feb. 19.

In the Bihar Legislative Council, Mr. Jagannath Das' resolution demanding action to prevent agricultural holdings remaining fallow was withdrawn after discussion, the Government asking the mover and supporters to suggest a definite scheme for the purpose.

Rai Bahadur Lakshmidhar Mahanti's resolution for the installation of a system of waterworks in Cuttack Town was rejected without a division, the Government stating that until the financial position of the Cuttack Municipality was firmly established no such scheme of water supply could be considered in view of the heavy expenditure involved.

Mr. Abdul Ghani urged the Government to reconsider the resolution passed by the Council regarding the introduction of competitive examination by compartments for recruitment to the provincial services with a view to giving effect to it. On behalf of the Government it was stated that it would be advisable to let the matter wait till the new constitution was brought into force, as the examination system was proposed in the new Government of India Bill as instrument for recruitment to the services in the province through the Public Service Commission. The resolution was under discussion when the Council adjourned.—A. P.

J. P. C. PROPOSALS UNACCEPTABLE

States' People's Conference Urge Enquiry Into Death Of Seva Singh

A meeting of the Working Committee of the Indian States' People's Conference was held on Sunday at the Office of the Conference at 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Sjt. Govindlalji was voted to the Chair.

The following resolutions were then unanimously passed by the meeting:—

(1) "In view of the fact that the people of the States have been denied all rights and their very existence has been entirely ignored in the Government of India Bill now before the House of Commons, the Working Committee of the Indian States' People's Conference desires to record its considered and deliberate opinion that this constitution is altogether unacceptable to the People of the Indian States.

"The Committee further reiterates its opinion that no scheme of Federation will be acceptable to the people of the States, which does not concede fundamental rights to the people of the States, which does not provide for the protection of these rights through Federal courts, and which does not guarantee direct representation on an elective basis to the people of the States in the Federal Legislature."

(The General Secretaries are empowered to send this resolution to the Secretary of State, the Viceroy, the leaders of Opposition in the House of Commons, Col. J. Wedgwood, Major Attee and other members of the Parliament.)

(2) "The Working Committee has heard with deep sorrow the news of the untimely death of Sardar Seva Singh Thikriwala in Patiala Jail. The Sardar has rendered yeoman's services to the cause of the people of the States while alive.

"The Committee considers that the death of Sardar Seva Singh, President of the Punjab Riyasat Praja Mandal and a member of our Executive Committee, in Patiala Jail merits an urgent investigation in view of the grave allegations made against the authorities in this connection."

The Committee, therefore, appoints a special committee consisting of the President, Central Indian States' People's Conference, Sjt. Govindlal Pitty, Sjt. S. G. Vaze, Member of the Servants of India Society, Sjt. Muiraj Karsondas, President, Cutch States' People's Conference, Sjt. Amritlal D. Sheth, President, Rajputana States' People's Conference and three more members to be co-opted by the Committee to inquire and report on:—

(1) the causes of the death of the late Sardar Seva Singhji,

(2) the condition of political prisoners in Patiala Jail, and

(3) such other cognate matters, particularly those relating to the report of a previous inquiry committee appointed by the Conference.

The Committee is requested to undertake the inquiry and report to the Working Committee as soon as possible.

(3) "The Committee resolves to accept the offer of affiliation of the Gujarat States' People's Conference to this Conference made by the Secretaries of the Gujarat States' People's Conference and authorises the General Secretaries to reply accordingly.

(4) "This Committee has heard with great concern the news that Sjt. Motilaljee Tejavat who is undergoing imprisonment in Mewar Jail under Security section for one year has still been kept in custody although he has long completed his term of sentence and has put in more than 3 years' instead of one. The Committee desired to draw the attention of the Maharaja Saheb of Udaipur to this, and to the detention of a public worker of standing and reputation, long after the expiry of his sentence and requests him to order his release without any undue delay.

(5) "The Committee has learnt with deep concern about the growing discontent in, and voluntary suffering of the Jat community in the Thikanas under Jaipur State. The Committee views with alarm the steps taken by the Jaipur Durbar. The Committee, therefore, respectfully requests the Maharaja of Jaipur to personally look into this serious affair and adopt measures of permanent conciliation."

The Committee empowers the General Secretaries to make due inquiries in this affair and take all necessary steps to assist the Kisans in their present trouble.

H. O. H. FETE FUNDS

More Beds To Be Opened In B. J. Hospital

The Hospital Maintenance Fund Committee have paid to the Government of Bombay Rs. 1,17,292 as the proceeds of the H.O.H. Fete, held in Bombay from 7th February to 6th March 1934.

Of this sum 15 per cent. as announced by His Excellency the Governor at the opening of the Fete, is to be distributed equally between the Nursing Associations of the J. J. Hospital, St George's Hospital and the G. T. Hospital.

NEW BEDS IN CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

After deducting for this 15 per cent. a round sum of Rs. 18,000, the balance of Rs. 99,292 will be available for the opening of some of the beds in the Bombay Hospitals which had been provided and which were either closed, or never opened, on account of financial stringency. Government have decided in the first instance to open 35 more beds in the B. J. Hospital for Children, and to maintain these for a period of three years, at an annual cost of about Rs. 28,000, and also to incur for this purpose a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 1,800. This will require about Rs. 85,800 and the position will be again reviewed after 3 years.

The utilisation of the balance of the H.O.H. Fete Donation amounting to about Rs. 13,500 is under the consideration of Government and their decision will be announced in due course. It seems probable that it may be best utilised to extend the activities undertaken with the amounts received from the Hospital Maintenance Fund Committee, which represent contributions other than that from the H.O.H. Fete, and from which some 42 beds are already being partially maintained.

CHILDREN FIRST

Government wish to place on record their thanks to the members of the Hospital Maintenance Fund Committee and others who organised and conducted the H. O. H. Fete, for the generous contributions which their unsparing efforts have thus made available for the relief of sickness in Bombay. Government are sure that all concerned will agree that these funds could in the first instance be applied to no better object than the giving of help to suffering children.

Khan Saheb Maneck Dadachanji Honoured

Mr. J. F. Gennings, Director of Information of Bombay, has been appointed Vice-Chairman of the Publicity Sub-Committee of Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Celebration's Bombay Committee, and Khan Saheb Maneck Hormasji Dadachanji as Secretary of the same Committee.

Khan Saheb Dadachanji is also appointed member of the 'A' Ward Local Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation's Schools Committee.

Khan Saheb Maneck Dadachanji is a well-known worker in several Parsi charity and educational institutions, and the Hon. Secretary of the Young Men's Zoroastrian Association of Bombay.

(Continued from column 7.)

the Bombay Medical Union in these and other directions, which will be useful to the medical profession.

I should like to once again thank you for your hearty co-operation in helping me to carry on my duties as President of the Bombay Medical Union during the last year. On your behalf I should like to congratulate and welcome the incoming President, Dr. Spencer (cheers). I feel myself very confident indeed that the future of the Bombay Medical Union is in very safe hands when you have a man like Dr. Spencer as our President and the Managing Committee that we have already appointed.

NEW OFFICE-BEARERS ELECTED

At the Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Medical Union held on Sunday last, the following were elected office-bearers and members of the Managing Committee for the ensuing year:—

President:—Dr. J. E. Spencer.

Vice-Presidents:—Dr. S. J. Meher-Homji, and Dr. D. H. Dudha.

Hon. Treasurer:—Dr. R. D. P. Mody.

Hon. Secretaries:—Dr. Sorab J. Popat, and Dr. M. B. Thakore.

Hon. Librarians:—Dr. V. B. Desai, and Dr. K. S. Bharucha.

Members of the Managing Committee:—Drs. Geo. Coelho, J. L. Desai, S. B. Gadgil, A. Karmally, C. M. Mehta, Jivraj N. Mehta, S. H. Nanavatty, and B. B. Yodh.

India Bill Insulting To Indian Medicos

GOVERNOR-GENERAL-IN-COUNCIL IGNORED

Dr. Erulkar Protests Against Appeal To Privy Council

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Medical Union was held at the New Extension of the Victoria Terminus Station on Sunday, when the accounts and report of the previous year were adopted. New office bearers were elected and Dr. Spencer was elected President for the forthcoming year. In the course of his address, the retiring President, Dr. A. S. Erulkar, said:—

I should like to draw your attention to some problems that interest us,—problems of all-India interest to the whole medical profession of India. There are many indeed, but I should like to touch on a few only. The Government of India appointed some years ago a Committee to take evidence all over the country and to draw up recommendations regarding the question of the adulteration of drugs. The Committee submitted its report, but we have heard nothing about it since then. The Government have taken no steps whatsoever to remedy this terrible practice of adulteration of drugs. We feel it is both in the interests of the people themselves and also of medical science that there should be very strict laws in this country to the effect that drugs shall not be adulterated. One of the worst things that a merchant can do is to adulterate drugs and I know of countries, where no punishment is given to these people, short of punishment by imprisonment. I know of countries where the offenders in this direction are not given even the option of a fine. The only punishment given to such people is that of sending them to prison, but in our country there is no law at present to see that drugs are not adulterated.

INDIA BILL AFFRONT

The other points that concern us as members of the medical profession in this country, are more or less administrative questions. It is very unfortunate that the civil side of the Indian Medical Service has not been abolished yet, and it is still further unfortunate that it is proposed to keep up the civil side of the Indian Medical Service. The Union and the independent medical profession have again and again protested against this rule of keeping the civil branch of the Indian Medical Services. Our idea is that the Civil Medical Service should be recruited by the Public Services Commission, and they will have nothing to do with the Indian Medical Service. Looking to the Government of India Bill, which is now before the House of Commons, I should like to draw your attention to a few glaring things, as far as the matters concern us. You will remember that the Government of India, by an act of 1933, created the Indian Medical Council, and at that time, Sir Fazli Hussein boasted that the object of the Indian Medical Council was to have "efficiency at home and honour abroad." We welcomed that statement most enthusiastically. The Indian Medical Council was created. There are many deficiencies in the Indian Medical Council. I will not go into that question just now, but what do we find? In the Government of India Bill before the British Government at present, the provisions are such that the Indian Medical Council has no reciprocity whatsoever.

INSULT TO INDIA GOVERNMENT.

The suggestion that they have put forward, amounts to this. That, if there is any dispute between the General Medical Council of Great Britain and Ireland and the Indian Medical Council, the right of appeal shall lie with the Privy Council in England. The provision in the Government of India Act of 1933 was that, if there was any difference of opinion as to reciprocity between the British Medical Council and the Indian Medical Council, then the right of appeal should lie with the Governor-General in Council, but it is now proposed in the Government of India Bill that the right of appeal shall not lie with the Governor-General in Council. In other words, it shall not lie here, but the right of appeal shall lie with the Privy Council That, to my mind, is not only insulting to the Government of India,—and I hope they will look after their prestige, but it is also insulting to the Indian Medical profession. I do not see any reason why the right of appeal should lie with the Privy Council I believe it was argued in the Joint Parliamentary Report that the Privy Council would have expert advice. It comes to this then, that Government of India, or rather, the Governor-General in Council, have no expert advice. The Privy Council of Great Britain has no more opportunities for expert advice than the Governor-General in Council has opportunities for expert advice. Indeed it is definitely laid down in the Medical Council Act of India of 1933 that the Governor-General in Council shall consult the Indian Medical Council with regard to the question of reciprocity and of allowing certain qualifications to enable entry in our Register.

RETROGRADE PROPOSAL

I therefore, protest very strongly against this shifting of the right of appeal from the Governor-General in Council in India to the Privy Council in England. That, to my mind, is both an affront and an insult not only to the Government of India, but also to the Indian Medical profession and to the Indian Medical Council, as if they are not fit enough to give advice to the Governor-General in Council. The real truth is that they are afraid that the Governor-General in Council, in India will be more under the influence, or will come under the influence, of the Indian Medical profession and, therefore, they would like to shift this right of appeal from India to England. That, I think, is a very retrograde step and the medical profession ought to protest very strongly against this.

MOBILISE AGAINST INDIA BILL.

The second provision in the Government of India Bill that I should like to draw your attention to, is the clause 120 of the Government of India Bill which, lays down that members of the Indian Medical Service and members of the Royal Army Medical Corps and all members of the Military Services in India shall be allowed to practise in India, irrespective of the recognition of the Medical Council of India, i.e., simply because a man happens to be in the Indian Medical Service or the Royal Army Medical Corps, he can practise in any part of India. That, I think, is another insult both to the Government of India and to the Indian Medical Council and also an insult to the Indian Medical Profession. That, I think, is also one of the things that ought to be taken up by the Bombay Medical Union in the ensuing year, and we should protest against the various clauses of the Government of India Bill which, in our opinion, are extremely reactionary and insulting to the independent medical profession. These clauses of the Government of India Act make the Indian Medical Council absolutely a farce. I do not see what is the use of the Indian Medical Council if these clauses are to be inserted in the Bill. The Indian Medical Council might as well be dissolved, because in another year or so we shall have attained the minimum standard throughout the country and after that I do not see what power the Indian Medical Council can have, if the right of appeal lies with the Privy Council and if the members of the Military Services can practise in spite of the Indian Medical Council. I should like to ask Sir Fazli Hussein what becomes of his "honour abroad." if the right of appeal lies outside this country and not here?

AMEND MEDICAL COUNCIL ACT.

In this connection I should also like to make a suggestion, that now that the Indian Medical Council is on the eve of fulfilling its first object, i.e. the attainment of a minimum standard of education in this country, I think it would be right if a new amendment to the Indian Medical Council Act is brought in by the Government, and the Indian Medical Council is given powers of having an All-India Medical Register and also empowered to see that discipline is kept up in the practice throughout the country. That also would solve the question of bogus degrees. This question will again come before us. The only solution is that the All-India Medical Council should have power to regulate medical practise in this country. This then is one of the problems that face us not only in this town, but also the whole of India.

I hope that the next year will see more activity on the part of

(Continued in column 5.)

DIRECT APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL

"Leader" Contempt Of Court Case Sequel

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 19.

In connection with the rejection by the Allahabad High Court of the applications of Mr. C. Y. Chintamani and Mr. Krishna Ram Mehta of the "Leader" and Mr. Kapildeo Malaviya, advocate, for leave to appeal to the Privy Council against the order of the High Court finding them guilty of contempt of court with regard to the publication of an article in the "Leader" by Mr. Malaviya, it is understood that Mr. Chintamani and others have decided to prefer a direct appeal to the Privy Council.—A. P.

Driver Of Lorry Arrested

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, Feb. 19.

Mr. B. B. Sawant, the Sub-Inspector of the Thana Mahal police, arrested to-day Alexander Fernandez, the driver of the motor lorry No. W. 9598 which met with a fatal accident on the Bombay-Panvel Road about two miles from Thana on Sunday night, resulting in the deaths of five persons and injuries to fourteen other occupants who were thrown out at the time of the tragic occurrence.

Of the injured persons detained at the Thana Civil Hospital the condition of a few of them is precarious.

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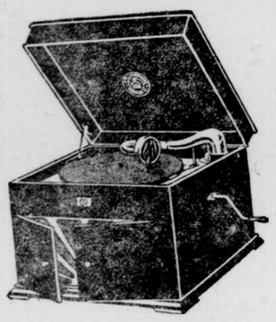

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Number Of Pupils In Municipal Schools Swells

Corporation Considers Proposal To Restore Cuts In School Committee's Grant

Mr. A. V. Sabnis, Municipal Secretary, who attains his 55th year on the 27th May, 1935 was given an extenson of six months by the Municipal Corporation on Monday. Mr. Meyer Nessim moved to grant Mr. Sabnis the extension in order to enable him to complete some of the important municipal works he had taken in hand and which would remain uncompleted if he were to leave the municipal service in May next.

Mr. K. F. Nariman opposed the proposition as they had already laid down the principle to retire a municipal employee on his attaining 55th year. Besides he thought the extension would create discontent and heart-burning among other municipal employees.

Mr. M. E. Serang supported the proposition and said if the extension of five years had been given to Dr. Nerurkar, he failed to see why they should not give to Mr. Sabnis an extension of only six months.

The proposition was carried.

WADIA HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN.

The Corporation then discussed the report of the Public Health and Medical Relief Committee regarding the increased municipal contribution demanded by the Board of Management of the Bai Jerbai Wadia Hospital for children. The Board of Management proposed to increase 24 beds over the existing 78 beds and demanded a consequent increase of Rs. 15,000 in the contribution from the municipality. The Municipal Commissioner thought that the time of increasing the number of beds was inopportune, as owing to acute trade depression, the rents of properties had gone down to a serious extent, resulting in a great reduction of municipal income from property taxes. Under these circumstances, they had cut down the grants of their own medical institutions. The Public Health and Medical Relief Committee recommended to retain for the present the provision of Rs. 60,000 made in the next year's budget for the Bai Jerbai Wadia Hospital for Children and requested the Board of Management of the Hospital not to add to the existing number of 78 beds for one year at least.

Dr. Mrs. Malinibai Sukhtanker moved to adopt the report.

Dr. M. C. Javle seconded the proposition.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said Bombay City was the worst city in the world for infant mortality, and, for the sake of a few thousand rupees, they should not shirk their responsibility they owed to the hospital in the interest of the health of the children.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar pointed out that in spite of the financial stringency, the Corporation had spent lacs of rupees towards medical relief of the City. It was not a question of a few thousand rupees, but funds available at the disposal of the municipality.

Mr. M. A. Karanjawala moved an amendment to refer the matter back to the Standing Committee which was agreed to.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE'S GRANTS.

The Corporation then considered two propositions to restore the cuts made in the grants of the Schools Committee. The first was from Mr. M. N. Talpade who moved that the Schools Committee's grant be increased by Rs. 90,000.

Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar moved the second proposition that the Schools Committee's grant be increased from Rs. 29,80,000 to Rs. 31,30,000.

Mr. Talpade and Mr. Dimtimkar pointed out that it was not possible for the Schools Committee to meet the increasing expenditure from the grant made by the Standing Committee in view of the fact that the number of pupils was increasing and the teachers' salaries also required increases, as their promotions were due.

As the propositions were moved at the fag-end of the day, further discussion on the matter was adjourned till next Thursday.

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LUNATIC'S DEATH IN THANA ASYLUM

Magistrate Describes Condition Of Deceased At Inquest

(From Our Correspondent)
THANA, Feb. 19.

Pandurang Ramchandra Natekar, Mahalkari and Second Class Magistrate of Thana Mahal, was examined yesterday at the resumed hearing of the case in which Suleman Sadalam, a Pathan warder stands charged before Mr. M. B. Kunte, City Magistrate of Thana, with culpable homicide not amounting to murder of Mangalya Budhya, a lunatic patient, who, it is alleged, was kicked on the abdomen by the accused on November 19 last as a result of which the former vomited blood and died two days later in the infirmary of the mental Hospital.

Mr. Natekar, giving evidence, stated that at 12 noon on November 21 last he held an inquest on the body of Mangalya at the Mental Hospital. There were no external marks of injury on the person of the deceased, but blackish blood was coming out of his nostrils. The inquest report, which was signed by witness, was correct. The dead body was sent to the Thana Civil Hospital for post-mortem examination. The statement in the inquest report to the effect that the deceased was given fist blows by a lunatic named Inus was taken down because the accused Suleman had stated so on that day. None else had made a similar statement.

The Magistrate fixed February 28 for next hearing, when two lunatics and the investigating police officer will be examined.

STRANGER ENTERS MAGISTRATE'S BEDROOM

Jumps Through Window When Alarm Is Raised

The bed room of Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum, it is alleged was entered into by one Chaturbhuj Narayanji in the early hours of this morning.

Mr. Mehta is residing in Viswas Mansion, in the Chaupati Sea Face Road.

When he found a stranger in his room Mr. Mehta raised an alarm and thereupon, Chaturbhuj is said to have jumped down from the balcony of the bed room. He was however arrested by the Gamdevi Police almost immediately.

Chaturbhuj was placed before Mr. Mehta himself and was ordered to be remanded to custody till 26th instant.

ALLEGED ASSAULT

Accused Says Charge Brought As Sequel To His Petition To Commissioner

That the present case was instituted against him as a sequel to his petition to the Commissioner of Police against Abu Lakdawala and Abu Pistawala, was the plea made by Bhogilal Sarupchand who is charged with assault before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, yesterday.

The complainant in the case is Prataparai Tarachand and the accused Bhogilal Sarupchand who, with two other Mahomedans, now at large, is alleged to have caused hurt to the complainant with a dangerous weapon on December 5 last at Abdul Rehman Street.

The accused in his statement declared that a false case had been brought against him as a result of his having submitted a petition to the Commissioner of Police against Abu Lakdawala and Abu Pistawala.

The main point of the petition is stated to be that Bhogilal Sarupchand had cause to be afraid of three persons Abu Lakdawala, Abu Pistawala and Pratap Tarachand, the complainant in the present case, as they formed a "set."

Abu Lakdawala, he further stated, suspected Bhogilal of giving information to the police when he suspected some trouble from police.

Bogilal further stated that he was afraid of Abu and his party and that they might involve him into trouble either in gambling or such other criminal offence.

Accused pleaded not guilty and said he knew nothing about the case which he said was brought against him at the instance of Abu Lakdawala, Abu Pistawala and Pratap Tarachand.

The case was adjourned to March 5.

Mr. R P Thanawalla appeared for the prosecution and Mr. A. R Gadkari conducted the defence.

BRIBERY CHARGE FAILS

Forest Officer Found Not Guilty By High Court

LOWER COURT'S ORDER QUASHED

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia at the High Court quashed the sentence of a fine of Rs. 850 passed on Ramchandra Jagannath Namjoshi, a Range Forest Officer, by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Malegaon.

Namjoshi had been directed to allot certain plots of land to some villagers, as arranged by his superior officers. Three persons, who were later tried and sentenced for abetting Namjoshi, were alleged to have told those to whom the plots were to be allotted that they would have to pay a bribe to Namjoshi to make sure of getting their lands. By such representations they collected money from 13 persons. Two of them, Anya and Khandu had to pay Rs. 25 and Rs 50 respectively, and it was in respect of these amounts that Namjoshi was prosecuted It was alleged that these moneys were paid to Namjoshi at the house of one Rahimatsingh on September 19, 1932.

Never Received Money

Namjoshi, in his defence, pleaded that he had not authorised the other accused who were tried with him to collect the money on his behalf, and that he had never received any money. It was further contended that his conviction was irregular as it entirely rested on the evidence of persons who, in law, were accomplices in the offence.

No Evidence

Their lordships, in delivering judgment in the revisional application, observed that the payment of the bribe to Namjoshi was an essential link in the chain of evidence against him, because it was possible that the persons convicted of abetment saw a chance of making money for themselves and had collected various sums from the villagers. To bring the charge home against Namjoshi, it was necessary to prove that those persons had been authorised by Namjoshi to collect money on his behalf. There was no evidence to that effect. The only evidence on which the prosecution could rely was evidence regarding the actual payment of the money to Namjoshi. The only witness on this point wass Deoram who was himself to some extent a participant in an illegal transaction and even his evidence was extremely meagre.

Suspicion Not Confirmed

The prosecution, their lordships observed, might have called, by way of corroboration, Rahimatsing in whose house the money was alleged to have been paid to Namjoshi, and also another villager who was alleged to be present at the time of the alleged payment. But these persons were not called as witnesses. There was also nothing in the subsequent conduct of Namjoshi to confirm the theory that he had received a bribe.

Conviction Set Aside

Their lordships held that it would be wrong to convict the applicant of the grave offence of receiving illegal gratification on the uncorroborated statement of a single witness who was himself an accomplice in the offence. They, therefore, set aside the conviction and sentence.

Mr. H. C. Coyaji, instructed by Mr. G. B. Chitale and Mr. G. B. Dixit, appeared for the applicant. Mr. V. G. Rao, assistant Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

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Application forms and Rules can be had at the Office.

K. C. EAPEN,
Managing Director.

COCHIN WEEKLY OFFICE RAIDED

Police Seize Articles And Arrest Editor

COCHIN, Feb. 19.

The Cochin Police raided the office of the "West Coast Review" the only leading weekly on the west coast, edited by Mr. N. S. Vengu Swami, and seized certain articles. The Editor was arrested and later released on bail.

Failure on the part of the Editor to apologise for writing articles of seditious nature is stated to be the cause of the raid and arrest.—United Press.

BENGAL GETS SCATTERED SHOWERS

Western Disturbance Passes Eastwards

POONA, Feb. 19.

A western disturbance caused local rain in East and North Punjab, Kashmir and the West United Provinces and is passing away eastwards. Scattered showers also occurred in Bengal, Assam, upper Burma and Malabar.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL ARE.

Myitkyina, a quarter inch; Shillong and Barisal, half each; Dehra Dun and Mussooree, quarter each; Dharampur, Dalhousie and Murree, half each; Ludhiana and Simla, quarter each; Trivandrum, a half inch.

FORECAST.

Rainfall will decrease along the Western Himalayas and local showers will occur in the sub-Montane district of the United Provinces, Bihar, Bengal, Assam and in northern Burma.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 19-2-1935.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .018 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a. m 70.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m 64.8 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 81.1 degrees 1.7 (below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 65.2 degrees 2.0 (below normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 74 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N E

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 4 miles per hour

A Benares message states the petition filed by Mr. Krishna Kant Malaviya against Mr. Iswar Saran in connection with the election for the Legislative Assembly from the Benares and Gorakhpur constituency was taken up by the Tribunal yesterday when, after statements on behalf of the parties, issues were framed.

Mr. Churchill's Figures

The following letter appears in the London "Times":—

Sir,—Mr. Lansbury "in the air" last night said that "tens of thousands" of Indians had received educational (and other?) instruction in this country, and had returned to their native land, &c. This may be excused as a figure of speech, but not of accuracy.

Again, last Tuesday, possibly equally ethereally elated, Mr. Winston Churchill stated that "there are several hundred thousand people in this country who have lived or served in India" and that if a ballot was taken "on the India Home Rule Bill among these "several hundred thousand" the verdict would be up to "40 to 1 against". I suggest Mr. Churchill in "several hundred thousand" out in his enumeration figures.

There are under 9,000 retired Indian Civil officials and soldiers (officers) drawing pensions in England at this moment. Actually, civilians 3,778 and military 4,671. Add another 10,000, or 20,000 if you like, for officers of the British Army now on pension in England or who have done, some long, some very short, tours of service in India.

Add to this non-officials now resident in this country who have lived in India, in the same proportion to existing figures in India, maximum three to one, gives another 30,000—or a total of approximately 50,000. Even adding rank and file British troops who have "served in India" I suggest there are under 150,000 "people (practical or otherwise) in this country who have lived or served in India", and not "several hundred thousand".

The leaders of commerce and industry in Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, and those in this country engaged in trade and finance with India, including a large majority of those who have themselves served or lived in India, are preponderatingly against Mr. Churchill's India policy.

Yours, &c.,
W. KIRKPATRICK.
House of Commons, Feb. 2.

COCHIN-MADRAS AIR SERVICE

COCHIN, Feb. 19.

The "United Press" understands that a regular passenger service by air will be started between Cochin and Madras, the aeroplanes making use of Coimbatore as an intermediate landing station.—United Press.

"DOWN WITH GOVT. OF BABY STARVERS"

Commons Scene In Debate On Unemployment Relief

The Labour Party's protest agains the treatment of the unemployed unde the Unemployment Assistance Board's regulations on Jan. 28 produced one of the most dramatic demonstrations seen in the House of Commons for many years.

At the opening of the discussion on a £5,000,000 vote for the initial work of the Board, Labour members, who had previously been alone in opposing the Board's regulations, were joined in protest by Tory and Liberal members.

Condemnation of the proposals became intense.

The House was gripped by the seriousness of this human problem, and it was obvious that during the recess members had learned at first hand from their constituents the terrible effects o the Board's regulations in countless homes throughout the country.

CRIES FROM THE GALLERY.

Towards the end of the debate the intense expression voiced on the florl, of the House affected the crowdod Strangers' Gallery, where men and women who had listened silently joined in the protest.

Quite suddenly a woman shouted approval of an observation by Mr. Nei Maclean, who was winding up for the Labour Party. She was warned by an attendant, and silence continued for some minutes.

Then, as Mr. Maclean was warning the Government of the likely consequences of its policy, the outburst started. It was taken up by people in various parts of the gallery and in a few moments the whole place was it confusion and wild uproar.

"Down with the Unemploymonn Act," shouted a man.

A woman took up the cry "Down with the Fascist National Government." Then men and women stood up and shouted remarks at the astonished members.

Attendants and police in plain-clothes and in uniform rushed into the gallery and made for the original interruptor. He was smothered by officials and half-carried out of the gallery. But the hubbub went on.

"Down with the National Government of baby starvers," shouted several women at once. "You cowardly lot of rotters," cried a man. 'Try and live on 15s. a week, and see how you like it," shouted another woman.

"Plenty of money for armaments, and none for the babies," was the cry of a further woman.

For ten minutes pandemonium continued, attendants and plain clothed detectives ejecting interrupters as rapidly as they could.

GALLERY CLEARED.

Finally, the Sergeant-at-Arms gave orders that the entire gallery should be cleared, and slowly the 150 people filed out, many of them shouting protests as they went, while Mr. Maclean was attempting to continue his speech as though nothing unusual was happening.

ATTACK ON PREMIER.

Mr. G. Buchanan declared that Mr. MacDonald, who had climbed to power on the pennies of the people, had not condescended to attend the House when this human problem was being discussed.

"He is worse," Mr. Buchanan went on. "He ought to be flung out of public life, horsewhipped out of it.

Mr. Oliver Stanley, introducing the vote, admitted that the Board's scale had resulted in reductions, but suggested that they had led to uniformity, which in the aggregate meant an additional cost of £2,000,000 a year.

As soon as possible, he said, they hoped to have accurate figures which would be presented to Parliament, but in one case where he had made inquiries there had been 18 cases of reduction and 85 cases of increase.

It was clear, said Mr. J. Lawson that Mr. Stanley was conscious that the Government had not succeeded in improving the conditions of the unemployed, and there seemed to be throughout his speech an undertone of apprehension as to what was coming.

"A situation is arising now which will soon make most of the Government programme archaic and out of touch with the life of the nation," he declared.

CLERGY PROTEST.

Mr. Lawson read a letter written by clergy and ministers of Merthyr and Dowlais protesting against the Means Test.

The letter declared that throughout the area cases were dealt with "in a ruthless general manner and not in terms of need."

"These strong words" he observed "do not come from Labour members, but from ministers in the district Nonconformists Church of England and Roman Catholic."

"SAVED" £300,000.

In Durham representatives of the Ministry of Labour had reduced the income of the unemployed and "saved" the Government £300,000 a year.

"If the Government continues with these regulations" continued Mr. Lawson "it is going in the months to come to create a situation more dangerous than anything known since the war."

LIBERAL JOINS PROTEST.

Mr. G. Mander (L. Wolverhampton East) predicted nation-wide protest against the cuts made under the Board's scales.

"Our people are being deliberately starved" declared Mr. W. H. Mainwaring challengingly "and if the feeling that exists in Glamorgan and Monmouthshire could be broadcast people would be leading a revolt in this country. We should be up here demanding by force if necessary the removal of this Government."

He moved a Labour Party resolution objecting to the Government's policy.

TORY JOINS IN.

Mr. Boothby (C. Aberdeen) was now convinced that the authorised payments were definitely below the Public Assistance level and this could not be tolerated.

ATTACK ON Mr. MACDONALD.

"I think the Prime Minister ought to be here" retorted Mr. Boothby, and Labour members cried, "Fetch the Prime Minister," "Bring him here to hear the case of the unemployed," "Where is he?" and "Try Londonderry House."

Mr. Boothby said the Prime Minister had made political capital out of the fact that he was born among the fishermen of the north-East Coast of Scotland, but he had never raised a finger on their behalf, and he did not expect him to help them now.

Several other M. P.s from the Government side of the House joined in the attack on the new regulations.

GOVERNMENT WARNED.

Sir S. Chapman (C., South Edinburgh) said the debate had disclosed many things none of them liked, and he rose to warn the Government.

More Labour members also followed with protests.

Mr. Neil Maclean, winding up the debate for the Labour Party, referred to the significant fact that many Government supporters had uttered dire warnings of the effect of the regulations, which were not only harsh, but brutal.

This remark was greeted with a cry of "Hear, hear," from a woman in the Public Gallery.

A WARNING.

"I am warning the Government that the India Bill will not be the important measure it supposes it to be.

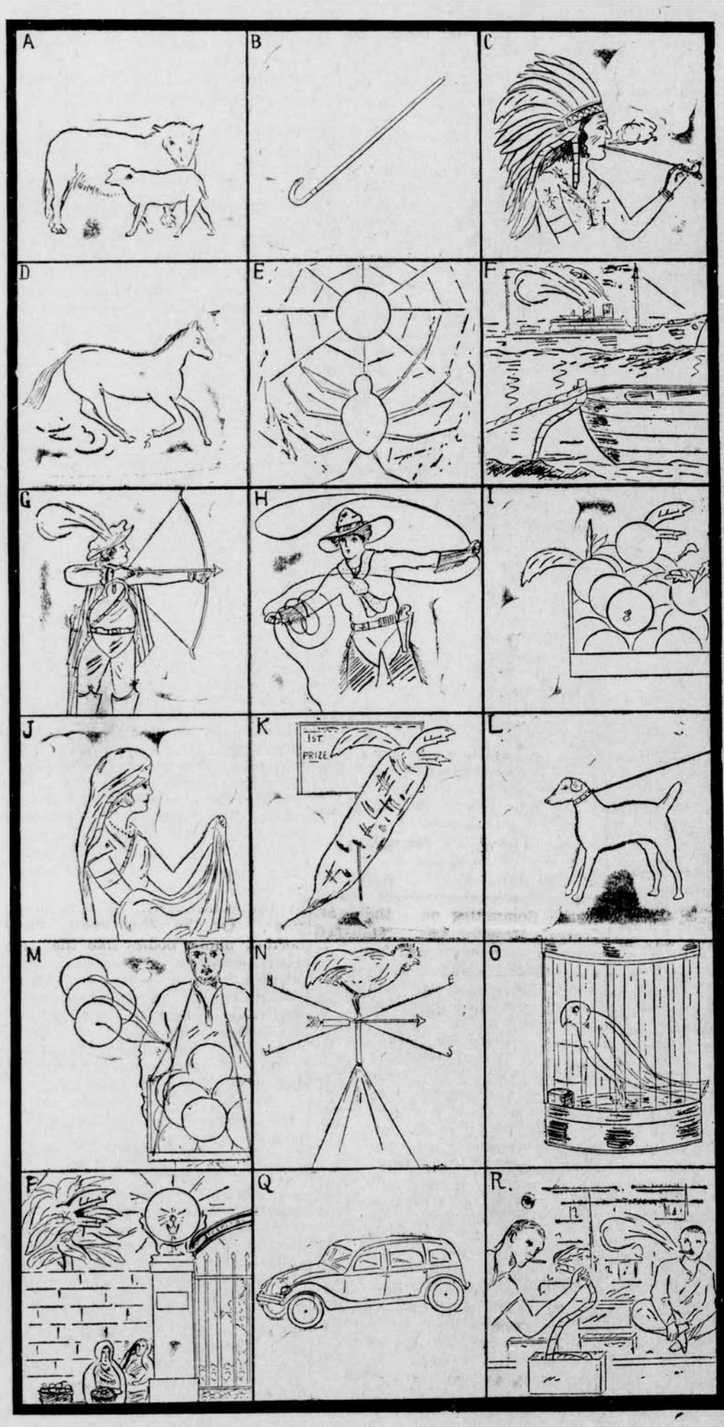
"While there are unemployed being treated in this way the people will demand that this question should receive attention."

When Mr. R. S. Hudson, the Parliamentary Secretary for the Ministry of Labour, rose to reply for the Government, he could not be heard for some time owing to the shouts of people in the Strangers' Gallery.

The substance of his contention in favour of the regulations was that until the appeal Boards were working it was impossible to assess the real effect of the regulation.—"Daily Herald," London.

OBJECTS & PARTS
COMPETITION

1st Prize	2nd Prize	3rd Prize	Consolation Prizes
Rs. 500	Rs. 200	Rs. 100	Rs. 200



In this competition which is indeed very simple but at the same time interesting you areasked to find out the parts belonging to the corresponding objects in the two sets of pictures. Pictures on the left are marked A, B, C and those on the right are numbered 1, 2 and 3. Illustrations on the right are exact parts of objects shown on the left. For instance illustration No. 14 on the right is part of a walking stick which is shown in "B" on the left.

The Solutions must be submitted in the Entry Coupon which will be found in the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition of the 10th, 17th and 24th February: 1935.

Closing Date 27th February, 1935.

ALLEGED INFRINGEMENT OF TRADE MARK

Mitchell's "Sovereign" v. American "Dollar"

GOLD FLAKE CIGARETTES IN THANA COURT

DEFENDANTS GIVE UNDERTAKING: INTERIM INJUNCTION DISSOLVED

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Feb. 17.

Before Mr. L. C. Sheth, First Class Sub-Judge at Thana, an action has been brought by the Imperial Tobacco Co. (India) Ltd.) against the Golden Tobacco Company, of Ansari Road, Vile Parle, for a permanent injunction restraining the defendants from manufacturing or selling American "Dollar" Gold Flake cork tipped cigarettes, which are alleged to be a colourable imitation of the plaintiff company's Mitchell's "Sovereign" Gold Flake cork tipped cigarettes, and from thus infringing their trade mark; for an order asking the defendants to deliver the whole stock to the plaintiffs for destruction; for rendering accounts of sale proceeds and payment of all profits; or in the alternative to pay Rs. 10,000 as damages and costs of the suit.

The suit was filed on February 11 last by Messrs. Crawford Bayley & Co., Solicitors, on behalf of Mr. Stephen Barton Hubble, European Manager at the Bombay Depot, of the Imperial Tobacco Co. (India) Ltd., at Virginia House, 37 Chowringhee, Calcutta, having its branch office at Henley House, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

"SOVEREIGN" GOLD FLAKE

According to the plaintiffs they are carrying on business in India since 1910. They are manufacturing, importing and selling cigarettes and tobacco. Their goods are sold extensively in Bombay City and other towns all over India. One of their brands is Mitchell's "Sovereign" Gold Flake cork tipped cigarettes. They are sold in packets and cartons. The plaintiffs have exclusive rights of their manufacture and sale in India. By reason of care and skill exercised by the plaintiff company in the manufacture and marketing of cigarettes and of the moneys and labour expended by the plaintiff company in advertising and promoting their sale since January 1934, these cigarettes have acquired a very considerable popularity and a good reputation in Indian markets.

It has recently come to the knowledge of the plaintiffs that the defendants are manufacturing at their Vile Parle factory cigarettes of inferior quality and are packing them with similar design colour and get up. The defendants' American "Dollar" cigarettes are sold by their agent at Delhi, Ambala, Lahore, Amritsar and elsewhere in India. The defendants' packets are also yellow in colour. Their fronts contain a gold coin identical in size and position to the Soveregn of the plaintiffs.

"COLOURABLE IMITATIONS"

The plaintiff company alleges that the defendants' packets, cartons and cigarette papers are fraudulent copies and colourable imitations of these of the plaintiffs. They are likely to deceive or mislead the purchasers into the belief that the defendants' cigarettes are those of the plaintiffs, manufacture. The defendants' cigarettes being inferior in quality their sale has already caused and will, unless restrained, cause further damage and loss of reputation to the plaintiff company.

The plaintiffs state that the defendants, replying on February 2 to their letter of January 31 last, deny any infringement of the plaintiffs' rights. Since January 4 last under instructions from their agents, the defendants have stopped manufacturing American "Dollar" brand cigarettes, but they had about six lakhs of printed packets and cartons, which they were prepared to destroy if their agent had no objection to their so doing. Defendants, however, deny their liability for damages.

INJUNCTION DISSOLVED

The Sub-Judge granted an interim injunction against the defendants on February 13.

Yesterday (Saturday) when the case was called out, the Sub-Judge granted the following application:—

"Without prejudice to the rights and contentions of both the sides on the defendants undertaking not to use or supply by themselves or by their agents or servants the packets and cartons complained of in the plaint or in any other packet etc., which are a colourable imitation of the plaintiffs' packets and cartons, the injunction is dissolved. Costs of the application to be costs in the cause".

The Sub-Judge fixed March 5 next for filing of written statement by the defendants.

Mr. C. K. Daphtary with Mr. M. V. Hegde appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. N. P. Engineer with Messrs. M. S. Rangnekar and V. B. Rege for the defendants.

TWO KILLED IN HOUSE COLLAPSE

Family Of Four Entombed While Asleep

KARACHI, Feb. 19.

A message from Talhar states that four members of a family were entombed following the collapse of a dilapidated house.

It is reported that while the family was fast asleep at night, a guest from outside knocked at the door. He knocked so hard that the wooden frame of the door came out, as a result of which the walls collapsed.

A rescue party soon arrived and all were extricated from the debris. Two were found dead and the rest were removed to the hospital.—United Press.

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It will make you fortunate, give you service, make you victorious in litigation and bring you profit in trade. A Reward of Rs. 100, if proved fallible. Price including postage etc. Rs. 2-7.

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THE GREAT MESMERIST,
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OUR READERS' VIEWS

"Model Motorist"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am sorry that my correspondence encourages replies that are sad exhibitions of ignorance, prejudices and abusive talents. The rambling discourses with which we are sought to be regaled are their own effective condemnation. Mr. Kamdar's attitude I have already analysed. He has scope for actual service. Yet, he is content to confine his usefulness to unhelpful and misguiding criticism. Erroneous logic and queer, inaccurate deductions abound in his last letter to you, ostensibly to support a tottering case. It has developed unmistakable symptoms of a lost cause; as such, it deserves charity and when extinct, burial at public expense!

Mr. S. V. Jayakar and Humanity-First are new recruits with new delusions and unabated fury. To humour their young enthusiasm, I concede that they are model pedestrians. They need to watch, to invest their conclusions with impartiality, the almost criminal negligence of others of their tribe. Persecution of the motorist through the years, has culminated in the development of a dangerous "pedestrian-complex." The pedestrian, considering himself independent of traffic discipline, oppressed by the importance of own immediate whim thoughtless, irresponsible and without due appreciation of his share of liability, has grown deceive himself that the remedy for his sins of commission and omission is more persecution of the motorist. It is possible to persist in an error upto a point. But it is truly ridiculous to flaunt a folly as reason's substitute.

Further, Mr. Jayakar's quotation from the letter of "Deaf Adder" in the "Times of India," is a characteristic misapplication. Read dispassionately, it is a motorist's grouse against another. Not even the wildest prank of fancy could make it out to be a defence of the blameworthy pedestrian.

Mr. Editor, I do hope that further correspondence in reply to this, is to the point. I relish the dissentients' vehemence for that is all there is to their case. Importing irrelevant considerations and arguments into a discussion that should proceed on its own merits, is equivalent to pleading paucity of facts. This, I maintain, is a serious disqualification which only your generosity overlooks.—Yours, etc.

NAMDAR.

Feb. 18.

Grievances Of Catholics

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—There is no doubt whatsoever that East Indian Catholics are much disillusioned by the unexpected results of their labours for the displacement of the old Padroado regime on account of its substitution in a form they had not dreamt of. We should confidently hope for the best. Out of evil, good comes. One of the greatest remedies, prescribed by our Church for all manner of evils and misfortunes, is prayer. It storms Heaven and produces wonderful results not dreamt of on earth. May I therefore, beg of you confidently to make room for this short appeal and ask all aggrieved Catholics to beseech Heaven to shower blessings in the form of schools etc., so needful for the welfare of the East Indians in submerged areas?—Yours, etc.,

SUR SUM CORDA.

Bombay, February 18.

"Municipal Service"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Referring to the letter in your issue of the 16th instant, on the above subject over the signature, "Fairplay" I beg to say that not many years ago a similar hue and cry, as adumbrated by your correspondent, was raised which resulted in the publication and issue of a list, showing the names, salaries castes, creeds, sects and etc. of officers and employees drawing salaries from Rs. 20 a month and upwards and matters were improved. I think the present state of things calls upon public spirited Municipal Councillors to take action in the desired direction by a notice of motion in that behalf.—Yours etc.

CIVIS.

Bombay, Feb. 18.

Goa Lottery

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir.—At page 5 of your paper of the 16th instant under the main heading, "In And Around Bombay" (From Our Staff Correspondents), I come across the subheading, "Goa Lottery." The remarks contained under this caption are true. But if my memory serves me right, the question of Goa Lotteries was raised not very long ago in the Municipal Corporation of Bombay. It would be interesting to learn what came of it. Cannot the question be raised again? Let us hope the new blood will.—Yours, etc.

VOX.

Bombay, Februray 18.

Smoking In Train

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read a letter in your esteemed paper on "Smoking in Train". I am giving the details of an incident that occurred on Sunday noon at the Grant Road station at about 12-30 p.m. I was coming from Andheri with my wife to Grant Road station in a III class and as I was getting down from the train one person dressed like a gentleman but ungentlemanly and unmannerly in behaviour also was getting down from the same door. He had a lighted cigarette in his hand. The door was blocked by many passengers—a usual phenomenon of which the Railway authorities never take notice. As the gentleman was getting down his lighted cigarette touched my right cheek. As it gave me a sharp burning sensation I got down hurriedly and patting the so-called gentleman told him calmly that his lighted cigarette had burnt my cheek giving me what is called a burn of the first degree. To my astonishment I found that rude unmannerly man asking me whether I was blind and abusing me and blaming me for having touched his body. This smoker, who himself was blind to the wrong he did instead of expressing his regret, had the audacity to call me blind and over and above that to use many vulgar terms of abuse which are not worthy of repetition here.

Will the railway authorities bring to book such rude offenders?—Yours, etc.

N. R. PURANDARE,
L.C.P.S. (Bom.)

Feb. 12.

Primary Education Starved

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The expenditure side of the Budget of the Bombay Municipality is under consideration of the Corporation at present and it is desirable that the public should take keen interest in the way in which the City Fathers ultimately decide to distribute the ratepayers' money.

It is gratifying to note that when the income side of the Budget was considered last month. the Corporation avoided an increase in the taxation although their finances are in a bad way. At the same time the way in which they are going to adjust the expenditure must also be properly watched so that nation-building activities like primary education do not suffer in order to feed other activities of a comparatively lesser importance.

If one carefully goes through the expenditure incurred by the Municipality on its several departments year by year one is amazed at the negligence with which the City's primary education is treated. The education department is being managed by the Schools Committee, while the other departments are directly under the Municipal Commissioner who prepares the budget in the first instance.

The Schools' Committee cannot insist on the Commissioner to provide for their full needs and he puts down for their department whatever amount he thinks fit and whatever amount he can spare after the needs of the other departments directly under him are fully satisfied. The position becomes worse when the budget in the second stage passes through the Standing Committee. Here again the Municipal Commissioner fares better than the Schools Committee as he is present at the Standing Committee's discussion and takes part therein, while there is none to defend the cause of education in the Standing Committee.

Of late the tendency has been to consider education as a "white elephant" and a "luxury" and the grants for primary education have been cut down year after year successfully in spite of a steadily increasing demand for primary education as evinced by regular increase of about three to four thousand pupils per year in the city's primary schools.

The population of the city being stationary for the last three decades, it was to be expected that the expenditure on the health, engineering and other departments should have maintained the same proportion as the expenditure on the Schools' Committee. But this has not been so and during the last few years the Municipality budget have been more or less deficit budgets, and a balance of nearly seventy lakhs has been consequently reduced to two or three lakhs by now.

On the other hand, in spite of the fact that the school-going pupils now number nearly twice what they were only ten years ago the grant for primary education is being cut down year after year and with great difficulty, at the cost of lowering down the efficiency of education and by resorting to make-shifts like the introduction of the shift-system with the result that this nation-building activity gets the poorest share in the distribution.

It was only last year that the Schools Committee wanted 35 lakhs of rupees for the education of no less than about seventy thousand children. The whole municipal budget including the Improvement Trust absorbs about four crores of rupees. Yet the Commissioner recommended a cut of three lakhs in the educational expenditure; the Standing Committee further cut down two lakhs and the Schools Committee was faced with a difficulty as to how to cut down this total amount of rupees five lakhs. However with great difficulty Mrs. Malinibai Sukthankar, then Chairman, of the Schools Committee was successful in getting from the Corporation a lakh and a half more, and so, somehow and with the help of shift-system this year's work was carried on.

Now for the next year, although the pupils may in all probability increase to about 73,000 in number the Schools Committee has made a modest demand of less than thirty-three lakhs of rupees But even then the Standing Committee has recommended a cut of three lakhs of rupees and recommended only Rs. 29,80,000. It is now upto the present Chairman and the members of the Schools Committee to rouse themselves to action and to see that they get the cut restored, so that the cause of education may not suffer.

It is hoped that the Corporation will also be just to the cause of education and will not allow it to starve for want of necessary funds. —Yours, etc.,

FAIR-PLAY.

St. George's Hospital

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The long-looked-for report of the Committee on the St. George's Hospital was published some months ago; and has as was expected from the very beginning, registered and confirmed the pre-conceived ideas of the Government on the subject.

It was during the budget discussion in the Legislative Council in March 1932, that a debate was raised on the subject, in the course of which it was conclusively proved that the cost of this Hospital, compared to that of other Hospitals in the city, similarly situated and as efficiently conducted, was exceedingly exorbitant and extravagant; that it was in fact being maintained and carried on as "White Elephant" for the benefit only of a very small section of the population without any contractual liability in that behalf; that for reasons best known to the Government themselves no attempt had been made to make any retrenchment worth the name in this Hospital for the rich as had been made in other Government hospitals in the city, largely used by the poor; and that its continuance for any length of time consequently necessitated the proportionate impoverishment of the hospitals meant for the poorer classes as their budgets had in consequence to be seriously curtailed to the detriment of the health and well-being of the city. Pompous but infructuous efforts were made by the Government to meet this challenge continuously for two years, but unfortunately for them, without much effect until finally, in accordance with their usual practice of burking unpleasant questions, they contrived to refer the matter to a safe Committee.

In the course of the very thorough and comprehensive report that the Thomas Retrenchment Committee made, one of the very valuable proposals for retrenchment was the definite recommendation to sell off the St. George's Hospital with its extensive site and buildings and to erect in its place a smaller and more compact hospital for 50 beds on a separate plot of ground in a convenient locality. Even this recommendation did not fully meet the legitimate objection of the public against the continuation of this costly institution for the exclusive use of the European and Anglo-Indian communities, for it can be easily seen that it endeavoured only to tackle the immediate difficulty, and not the pernicious principle which underlay this institution, namely, the provision and maintenance out of provincial funds of a separate hospital for one or two communities to the exclusion of others. However, it was welcomed by the public for what it was worth.

The Government found themselves in an awkward position. With a strong and independent Indian Minister, the position would have been very different. He would have insisted either upon scrapping the hospital entirely, which, as a self-respecting Minister, it was his bounden duty to do in the interests of the poor, or at least upon carrying out the recommendations of the Thomas Committee, halting and half-hearted though they were. But strong-minded Ministers in the Government of Bombay now-a-days do not exist.

It is significant that several recommendations of the Thomas Committee as related to the complete closing-down or even partial curtailment of old and hoary educational institutions and of other nation-building activities of the Government, with the ready help and willing concurrence of the Ministers concerned, where necessary, were promptly given effect to by the Government. But, so far as the St. George's Hospital was concerned, in spite of the repeated opinion of the Council and the public against the continuance of this costly and prohibitive institution, the Government adopted an entirely different and ultra-constitutional attitude. First of all, the Government in their wisdom, took as "the voice of the public" the stray opinion of a couple of members of the Council, casually expressed across the benches in the course of a debate, to the effect that this hospital should be continued but kept open to Indians observing European habits. They sent out letters to various public bodies said to be "interested in the question" asking for their opinions on certain aspects of the recommendations of the Thomas Committee relating to this hospital. Ten public and semi-public bodies like the Bombay Municipal Corporation, the Bombay European Association, the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, the Bombay Port Trust the St. George's Hospital Advisory Committee, the St. George's Hospital Nursing Association, the Bombay Mill-owners' Association, the G.I.P. Railway, and the B.B. and C I. Railway were thus addressed. Out of these ten, eight were directly concerned in the continuation of this hospital. On the other hand, important public bodies like the Indian Merchants' Chamber, the Memon Merchants' Association, the Grain Merchants' Association, the Seeds Traders' Association, the Marwadi Chambers of Commerce, the Bombay Shroff Association, the Bombay Grain Dealers' Association and others, were for reasons best known to the Government, not invited to express any opinion at all on the question, even though they are large contributors to the provincial treasury which finances this costly institution. Even the views of such important public bodies as the Bombay Medical Union and the Bombay Branch of the Indian Medical Association were not invited. Surely it cannot be said that these bodies are not interested in the question! In spite of this fact, all these bodies, however, sent their considered representations to the Government, strongly opposing the continuation of this hospital.

In reply to a pointed question asked by a member of the Council in August 1933, as to whether in the opinion of the Government it would be more economical to lay open the hospital to members of all castes and creeds than close it down altogether the Minister in charge of the department assured the House that the Government had not yet made up their mind, that the question was still under consideration, and that a decision would be reached "after replies had been received from important bodies." In reply to yet another question during the same session the Government assured the House that a summary of the replies that would be received would be placed before the House, and also that if it was just about the time of the next session of the Council, the House would be taken into the confidence of the Government before the final step in the matter was taken.

In spite of these facts, for reasons best known to themselves these assurances have been broken. As stated above, a Committee was appointed consisting of eight members with the late Secretary for Hospital-administration as Secretary to the Committee. The question as to whether the hospital should or should not be continued, was practically precluded from the consideration of the Committee in view of the wording of its reference. The constitu-

(Continued on page 13.)

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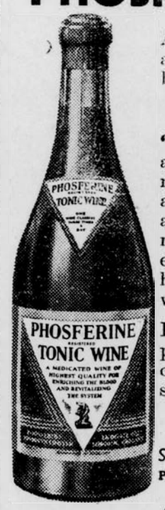

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Will Uncle Sam Enter League?

Effect Of Deadlock In London Naval Talks

America's Determined Opposition To Japanese Demand

In a Special Cable from its Own Correspondent, the "News of the World", it is stated:—

"Failure to break the deadlock in the naval conversations in London may compel the United States, cables our Washington Correspondent, to take drastic measures to safeguard her interests in the Far East, and, more particularly, to protect herself against possible Japanese aggression in the Pacific, a danger to which California and the Western States of America believe they are exposed.

"I am able to state, without fear of contradiction, that persistence by Japan in her ambition to build up to parity with Great Britain and the United States will precipitate events of vast significance incidental to the necessity of America's re-adjustment of her position to the conditions of a rapidly changng world."'

Among these events I list:—

A substantial increase in the American Navy, for which plans—already partly in operation—have been prepared, an increase which Washington experts agree will give the United States naval supremacy over Japan.

Fortification by America of Guam and Manila and the Aleutian Islands. These islands are key strongholds in the Pacific. The Japanese at the Washington Conference in 1921 were very insistent in their demand that Guam should not be fortified.

To Join League.

"Last, but most important of all, I list the certainty that the United States, in any case, will join the World Court at The Hague, and within a comparatively short period—unless Japan modifies her attitude—will join the League of Nations."

To those who knew America in the years immediaely preceding the great slump the idea of the country joining the League in the near future would probably seem preposterous.

In the mad twenties following the fall of President Wilson the League was anathema, and detachment of the United States from the "jungle of Europe" was a plank in every party platform.

"On the other hand, it is true that the League of Nations has never been a direct issue at general elections in the United States, and the number of people here who feel that America should join has grown steadily during the years of the great depression."

That number will be greatly augmented by the attitude of Japan, which disturbs not only the existing balance of power in the Pacific, but menaces American interests in the Far East to the extent that the doctrine, proclaimed years ago by Washington, of the "territorial integrity of China and freedom of trade for all" has been openly defied.

Roosevelt's Influence.

America is bitterly opposed to the re-birth of the Anglo-Japanese naval alliance, and because she is still in the throes of an economic tailspin she is more disposed to spend lavishly on domestic relief plans than to build warships and fortify distant islands—a process to which she, as the most pacific of nation, can only consent unwillingly.

Membership of the League of Nations may avert expenditure at a time when America's budget is still unbalanced and her revenue greatly reduced.

"To sum up, the stars in their courses favour America joining the League of Nations, and the betting in Washington to-day is ten to one that this great step, so full of promise for the peace of the world as controlled by the tribunals of international peace, will take place before President Roosevelt vacates the White House."

President Roosevelt's strong personality will dominate the situation so far as America is concerned.

With two-thirds of both Houses at Washington at his command, his word is necessarily final in foreign as well as home affairs.

The Governor with Lady Brabourne paid a visit to Cusrow Baug, a colony for poor Parsis, on Monday evening. He is seen here with Sir Ness Wadia.

Lord Brabourne (second from left) being shown the plan of the new Fire Temple built at Cusrow Baug, Colaba.

"Japan Stands For Peace"

Anxious To Avoid Non-Treaty Period

Future Of Conference Likely To Be Held At Paris

(From Our Correspondent.)
TOKYO (By Air Mail.)

In an effort to avoid a non-treaty period in naval armaments the Government is prepared to negotiate for a unilateral agreement separately with signatories to the Washington Treaty. This is the attitude of the Foreign Office at present.

Vice-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto is expected to return home to report to the Government either late this month or early in February. In the event the resumption of naval pourparlers is further delayed, the Government may also grant Ambassador Tsuneo Matsudaira a furlough so that the Government may reconsider the basic principles.

CONFERENCE NEEDED.

Whether the naval pourparlers are reopened or not, the Government's attitude concerning the naval situation is understood to be as follows:

(1) Inasmuch as Article 23 of the Washington treaty clearly stipulates that a naval conference shall be convened during 1935, the Imperial Government will explain to all signatories the necessity of convening the conference Japan has the strongest reason for clarifying to the Powers that in abrogation of the Washington treaty Japan does not mean to destroy a peace instrument, but considers it a step toward more constructive diplomacy.

(2) From the way the London pourparlers went on, the Government seriously doubts that a multi-lateral naval agreement can be reached between the five signatories, even if the naval conference proper can be convened during the year. In fact, the Japanese Government would not be a bit surprised if such an accord becomes hopeless.

If such a multi-lateral agreement is found impossible, the Government will continue its efforts until the last moment to avoid a non-treaty period. As a practical means it will propose a unilateral agreement between nations having vital interests, say, between Japan and Britain, between Britain and the United States, between Japan and the United States, or between Britain and the Franco-Italian combination.

In the event that chances for such unilateral agreements are enhanced, Japan will consider with leading Powers the methods of negotiation so that much may be accomplished. But whether the agreement is multi-lateral or unilateral, Japan will not relinquish her equality claim.

CHOICE OF VENUE.

3. As for the choice of the possible venue for the naval conference proper, the matter has been practically entrusted to the discretion of Britain, host to the naval pourparlers. Although neither the Washington nor the London treaty definitely states where the next conference will be held, there is much in the two treaties to infer that the two pacts may be given final reconsideration at Washington and London, respectively.

Insasmuch as the next conference presupposes the final summing up of both the Washington and London treaties, the Government deems it only proper for the next parley to be held on "neutral ground," without regard to precedents.

From the bitter experiences of keen rivalry manifested by Japan, Britain, and the United States in the recent London pourparlers, the Government favours such "neutral ground" as Paris, rather than Washington or London. Although Japan will not take the initiative in the choice of the site, she is prepared to recommend Paris as the most suitable place, if invited to voice her opinion.

Apropos of the Jat agitation in Sikar and Shekhawati, the Jats of the latter place have now agreed to pay land revenue and further arrests have been suspended.

The Jaipur durbar has appointed an Enquiry Committee to investigate and report on the situation. **There is no improvement in Sikar.**

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BHAVNAGAR PORT QUESTION

Decision Postponed

(From Our Correspondent)
WADHWAN, Feb. 17

In my last letter I described in brief, the unsettled position of our ports and its attendant effect on our trade. Therein I hinted at the difficulty of the Government in enforcing their decision on account of a major issue of Federation lying in front of them. My inference is further fortified by the recent news that the settlement of Bhavnagar port is postponed for two years—a time limit that will decide for ever the fate of Indian India in the future system of Government. Sir Prabhashanker Pattani has no doubt achieved a miracle in the sense that he elbowed his way through all opposition—particularly an opposition from the Bombay Government.

Apart from the different nature of treaties which each State holds; the idea underlying their revision, is, to all intents and purposes, to forgo a part of profit to the parent State. Therefore in the interest of justice and fairplay, when the Government allow one State to continue under the old treaties, there is no reason why others should be deprived of the temporary benefit.

WANTED FACTORY ACT

The Government of India occupies and holds jurisdiction over certain area known as "Agency" and administered under the head "Non-regulated." In certain departments of administration like law, its standard approaches that prevailing in British India; but in industry it falls far below for instance, Wadhwan Civil Station has expanded both commercially and industrially—having one spinning and weaving mill with a number of ginning and pressing factories. With a costly electric power house are attached some flour mills. The necessity of applying an Electric Act was felt prior to granting the license whereas it is a pity that Factory Act is not contemplated in the race of factories thriving for more than two decades. No doubt the public and the Bar are to be pitied for their inaction in a matter of public importance, but the Political Agent, Col. Evans-Gordon, who has evinced popular sympathy during a short space of time will not fail to rectify a mistake which has been allowed to stand.

HARIJAN UPLIFT

Kumar Shri Pravinsinhji inspected the Harijan school along with the President—Mohanlal Pitamber who requested the grant of certain facilities which were immediately ordered. It is nearly twelve years since the school is opened but, unfortunately, no state officer had seen where the institution existed. Sudden visit of P.K.S. Pravinsinhji to the institution encourages us to believe that Harijans will have every opportunity for their uplift.

The Associated Press understands that Mr. A. D. Gordon, C. I. E., Deputy Inspector General of Police, acts as Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, in place of Mr. L. H. Colson, when he goes on leave.

7th Week 7th Week

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MAJESTIC

—CINEMA—

Girgaum, Bombay

Derailment Near Ahmedabad

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 19

Information has reached here that the engine and two carriages of a train running between Ahmedabad and Khedbrahma were derailed and overturned while the train was in motion. The driver and the fireman were injured while none of the passengers received any injury.

The Railway authorities and the police have proceeded to the spot and enquiries are being made. The cause of the accident is not known.—United Press.

Bengal Chemical Works "At Home"

The authorities of the Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works, were "At Home" at their factory at Manicktolla on the 16th of February to a large number of medical men who had come to Calcutta from different parts of India to attend the Post Graduate classes on tuberculosis, organised by King George Thanksgiving Fund.

Members came from such distant places as Ajmer, Puri, Patna, Ranchi, Madras, Peshawar, Simla, Delhi, Agra, Quetta, Aligarh, Vizagapatam, Karachi, Travancore and Bombay as well as Rangoon, Nagpur and Jubbulpore. As the majority of them visited the Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works for the first time on this occasion they were very much impressed with the vastness of the factory and the thoroughness and the scientific accuracy with which various medicines etc., are being manufactured there.

Nearly two and half hours were spent by the visitors in going round the various departments. The Bio-chemical Department where testing of drugs on animals are being carried on and the Department of Biology, where therapeutic Serums and Vaccines are prepared attracted mc of their attention.

Before they left they were entertained to lunch.

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SEGREGATION IN EAST AFRICA

Ousting Indians From Services

(BY EAST AFRICAN.)

No aspect of the extremely complicated problem of the status of Indians in East Africa appears to have been so completely ignored as the position and share of our people in the public services of this country. The Europeans have always considered the ultimate squeezing out of the Indian from all Government Departments by pressure from above by themselves and from below by the Africans, as inevitable and desirable. Meanwhile the Europeans' right to monopolise all but the most subordinate positions has been regarded as an undisputable prerogative, and the necessity of having a white man to supervise the Asiatic, where it is essential to have Asiatics, has been accepted as a wise and thoughtful policy, which, however, is not always easy of application.

Meek Acceptance.

Every effort to restrict the scope allowed to Indians in the services has seldom met with any but the mildest of protests, usually taking the shape of a resolution condemning the Government passed at the fag end of the Annual Congress. The Indian employees have never organised themselves into effective Trade Unions, and generally, the policy of the Government, though deplored by every Indian, has been meekly accepted.

Ingratitude.

Even before the Railway was built over 35 years ago, Indians made themselves indispensable in various capacities as wage earners, and as soldiers or clerks, artisans or household servants, they suffered all the hardships of isolation and lack of the ordinary necessities of life. The early Britishers rewarded them with the warmest praise and little else. As the Railway, which was started in 1894 progressed towards the Lake with the help of Indian labour, the Indian stationmaster took charge of the stations, and the Indian P. W. I. was entrusted with the upkeep of the track, bridges, and buildings. No one, who has not actually felt the utter desolation, the killing monotony, of life these unfortunate workers led, can imagine what it means to be caged up in a tin building without even the relief of hard work, for days and months, or having to patrol a bit of the line passing through a semi desert, with danger lurking round every curve, without possessing firearms of any kind.

Every district office which was established had its Indian clerk, Indian policemen, and Indian soldiers. More industrious, more sober, or more devoted workers, it would have been impossible to find.

Indiscriminate Recruitment.

India became the recruiting ground for all positions in the lower grades of the Government Departments and the commercial houses. Economic distress—never absent from our unfortunate country—led needy persons in large numbers to accept the opportunities offered. It is, however, a sad fact, that absolutely no effort was made to select men with any pretence to the right type of education. It was considered superfluous to ensure the immigration into a new country, of men who were adequately fitted to stand the privations and hardships which life in isolated stations would entail. The more selfish and swift method of offering emoluments more attractive than those obtainable in India, and the principle of first-come-first served, were adopted. Very soon recruitment became unnecessary. People from all parts of India came to East Africa in hordes, and those seeking jobs, found them sooner or later. The standard of living did not improve very much—ignorance and indifference being the main causes. The bigger incomes led either to dissipation or the opposite—miserliness, resulting in substantial money-orders to India every month. Although efficient in work, the Indian educated class otherwise earned a poor reputation.

Their qualities as steady and reliable workers were very grudgingly admitted by their superiors. They were always looked down upon, and as the country emerged from its pre-historic darkness, it became a vast field of exploitation by the ruling nation. To oust the Indian was one of the aims, and efforts were directed towards its achievement.

(To Be Continued.)

Managing Committee of the Hind Mahila Samaj, which held its annual social gathering on Sunday last under the presidentship of Mrs. Lilavati Munshi (centre of front-row).

OUR READERS' VIEWS

(Continued from page 11.)

tion of this Committee reminds one very much of the method employed by Lord Palmerston during the latter days of his career, by which, whenever he was faced with an awkward question on which there was opposition he always resorted to the stratagem of appointing a small Committee of three, consisting, of course, of himself as Chairman, and another member who was in the habit of blindly following him and a third one who had the knack of always absenting himself. The result was that the Committee in due course invariably brought a unanimous report practically in terms of the opinion of the premier himself.

When shorn of its verbiage, the report is nothing but a re-registration of the previous decision of the Government. The two recommendations in which the public are interested and which the Government seem to have accepted by their Resolution, are: first, that relating to the expenditure of the hospital, and, secondly, that which makes a feeble endeavour to justify the continuance of this costly institution on the ground that the Government are bound to do so.

So far as the expenditure is concerned, these figures are very deceptive, and it can be easily seen by any one carefully studying the report that the hospital is not being run as cheaply as the report tries to make out, but is an extravagant and costly one, and to that extent deprives the poor of their legitimate share in the very scanty medical treatment available in the city for the public. So far as the second point is concerned, it is interesting to note that the Government in appendix B of their report could not produce better proofs than the provisions of the Bombay District Municipal Act and by implication, of the Bombay Municipal Act. But they had to admit that so far as the provision of a separate hospital for Europeans was concerned, there was no statutory obligation on them except Section 10 of the Police Charges Act of 1897, and also of Section 62 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act. Any one who is aware of the circumstances under which the Police Charges Act of 1907 was enacted will realise that that was merely an arrangement between the Municipality and the Government to transfer to the latter the management of the Police plus certain medical institutions which were already under the control of the Government, in return for the supply of medical provision in general by the Corporation. It has been repeatedly pointed out and admitted by the Government that it is not in the nature of a contractual liability. If the Government were really serious in this contention and were afraid of the Municipality suing them, they could and should have referred this matter to the Committee for their consideration. But, it was instead taken for granted that the hospital must be continued, and the Committee was accordingly not even given an opportunity of considering that aspect of the question.

The argument repeatedly trotted out and now endorsed by the Government in their report to the effect that the institution has always been open to all communities, is an after-thought on their part, and the fact is amply borne out by the history of the question. Anybody acquainted with the city and the institution knows, and I believe it is also in their old rules, that no Indian would be admitted in the Hospital for treatment; and I am sure none was ever admitted as such, excepting of course such Indians as were Christians, as for instance, the East Indians and the Goanese who are regarded as a part of the Indian population, and that too in the poor wards! By their resolutions accepting the report, it is refreshing to note that the Government are now prepared to make a departure that the hospital should henceforth be open to the members of the other communities as well. So far at least the agitation against the hospital seems to have done some good.

But the main question still remains whether it is at all necessary to continue this "white elephant" any longer in its present form. There is no doubt that it was under the stress of public opinion that the Government considered it advisable to lay its portals open to Indians following the European mode of living and style; but it cannot be denied that the continuation of this hospital even on these terms is wrong in principle and is sure to proportionately deprive the poor of their legitimate share of medical relief to which they are rightly entitled. No case has been made out by the Government for continuing this costly institution; and they are wrong in perpetuating a gross injustice to the public by prolonging its life for any length of time. If owing to their habits and mode of living, the European and Anglo-Indian communities want a separate building or ward of their own, that can be easily provided for them in a small wing which may be attached to any one of the existing Government institutions and conducted at a much smaller cost than this straggling institution can ever be.

It is due to the public and the Council, if it has any grit in it, to insist upon the closing of this hospital or at least upon its sale, and its continuance on a smaller scale in a new building, as recommended by the Thomas Committee. Anything less than that would be an insult to the understanding of the people and the perpetuation of a grave public scandal.

Will not some independent member of the Council raise this question during the budget-discussion?—Yours, etc.

"SCRUTATOR."

Feb. 19.

A Carnac Bunder Grievance

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I should like to bring to the immediate notice of the authorities concerned the miserable condition of the road from the Carnac Bunder railway crossing up to the ferry wharf. It is full of pots and huge holes. The traffic, both vehicular and pedestrian, is very heavy and the bottle-neck road at the wharf is too narrow for the ever-congested traffic leading to the wharf. I understand there is some dispute between the Port Trust and the Municipality over the maintenance and widening of the ferry wharf road and until that is settled the poor public must continue to suffer.

There is enough room to widen the road on either side by shifting the railings only by five feet, if not more. At times the traffic, in spite of police regulation, is at a standstill and the people in a hurry to catch the boats often endanger their own lives and the lives of their women folk and of little children. It is no exaggeration to say that the whole state of affairs is scandalous and calls for immediate redress on the part of the authorities concerned who exhibit indifference to the needs of the dumb and voiceless poor of the first city in India.—Yours, etc.,

B. H. DAROOWALLA.

Dina Building,
Marine Lines.
Bombay 2, February 19.

A Kurundvad message says a lantern lecture on "goat sacrifice" was delivered by Messrs. Pohekar and Palshikar on Saturday last 2,000 attending. Pamphlets entitled "Dharmachi Vitambana" were distributed in the Yajna Mandap and slogans of "goat Jay-jay-kar" were heard outside.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND SWADESHI

The Director of Industries And Commerce, Mysore State, in the Course of an Address on the International Co-operators' Day stated as follows:

"Every pie you spend on a Foreign Article, however cheap it may be drives another nail on the Coffin of unemployment for you, and every pie you spend on an Indian Article takes you one step nearer the open door of employment."

It Becomes the Duty of every True Patriot to Buy INDIAN Now & Always

The Director Further Stated:—

"India will begin to prosper, and Indian Industry will begin to flourish from the day that every Indian realizes that he has economic duties and obligations for living in India and not merely privileges and rights".

• Buy INDIAN •

3 REASONS FOR USING MYSORE GEORGETTES, MYSORE CREPES, MYSORE SATINS

GENUINE MYSORE SILK

EXCELLENT QUALITY

DURABLE

GOVT.
SILK WEAVING FACTORY
MYSORE.

• Use MYSORE SILKS •

THE GOVERNMENT SILK WEAVING FACTORY, Mysore.

has been manufacturing an exquisite range of "Fabrics—"Crepes,", "Satins", Georgettes. —The Factory has been able to give employment to more and more people every year and we can continue this progress only if, what is now a creed.—"Buy Indian"—becomes an article of faith.

Agents:
The "MYSORE PRODUCTS,"
191, Princess St., Bombay.

Leading Stockists:
The "SWADESHI,"
Yusuf Building Churchgate, Street, Fort, Bombay.
The "MYSORE SILK DEPOT,"
Swadeshi Market, Kalbadevi, Bombay.

MIRACLE of MIRACLES!!!

These soaps are perfumed with Mysore Sandalwood Oil and weigh much more than any other sandal soap on the market, and yet their prices are lower than those of all others.

Scientifically the most advanced nation of the world, the Germans, are importing Godrej's Indian Made Vegetable Sandal Soaps:

Factory:
GODREJ SOAPS LTD.,
Delisle Rd., Bombay 11.

Sole Agents:
NADIRSHAW, PRINTER & Co.,
121, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Branches: CALCUTTA, MADRAS, LAHORE AND KARACHI

SCHOOL BOY DISAPPEARS

JUBBULPORE, Feb. 19.

A sensation has been caused in the City by the mysterious disappearance of a 13 year old son of Mr. Wajihuddin Mohamed, Reader to Mr. V. B. Joshi, Extra Assistant Commissioner.

The lad Anisuddin is a student of the local Anjuman Islamia High School and was last seen on Friday evening wearing white pyjamas, white shirt and black fez cap. Police are combing the city.

A reward has been offered for information regarding his whereabouts.—A. P.

DOCTORATE FOR "ADVANCE" EDITOR

CALCUTTA, Feb. 19.

The "United Press" reliably understands that Mr. Dhirendra Nath Sen, Editor-in-Charge of "Advance" and lecturer in Politics, Calcutta University, has been admitted to the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy, Calcutta University.

His thesis was on the problem of Minorities. It was referred to a Board of Examiners consisting of Prof. Barriedale Keith, Prof. Harold Laski and Mr. M. R. Jayakar. Dr. Sen is tne first in the University of Calcutta to receive the Degree of Doctorate in Constitutional Law and Politics. He also becomes the recipient of the Mahendra Nath Roy Prize.—United Press.

Latest Commercial News

DROP OF 12 POINTS IN NEW YORK COTTON

Steady Tone In Crossrates

GOLD AND SILVER PRICES IMPROVE

Wheat Slightly Easy But Linseed Better

BOMBAY, Feb. 19.

On Tuesday, crossrates ruled steady with two-sided fluctuations.

REACTIONARY SELLING IN N. Y. COTTON.

New York cotton suffered a setback on reactionary selling to-day after yesterday's spectacular rise. The technical situation however has improved.

GOLD AND SILVER PRICES ADVANCE.

London gold and silver prices registered some advance.

WHEAT EASY BUT LINSEED BETTER.

Chicago wheat ruled easy after opening steady. Argentine linseed improved on good outside demand.

LACK OF INTEREST IN GILTEDGEDS.

The London Stock Exchange showed some activity but business remained rather restricted. Giltedged securities showed lack of interest in the absence of speculative activity.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1935.)

New York, Feb. 19.

Previous closing	12.65
To-day's opening	12.62
Difference	—03
To-day's closing	12.53
Difference	—.12

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1935.)

Liverpool, Feb. 19.

Previous closing	6.78
To-day's opening	6.88
Difference	+.10
To-day's closing	6 85
Difference	+.07

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May	Rs. 248-8

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Feb. 19.

After the spectacular rise following the favourable decision on the gold clause, prices suffered a setback to-day on reactionary selling and liquidation but at the lower level the market again steadied on fairly good support and indications of better technical situation.

On the whole, the market acted well but prices were unable to make any headway due to disappointing offtake and easier tendency of other leading commodities.

Trading in May commenced at 12.62 i.e. 3 points lower than the previous closing. Prices declined on March liquidation and foreign selling while on weaker tendency of stock and wheat markets May further gave way to 12.56. At this stage prices steadied on some covering and trade buying but the enquiry generally remained very limited and prices failed to appreciate to any considerable extent.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 12.53 with a decline of 12 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Feb. 19.

The following were the opening ranges:—

March (12.39/12.39) 12.54/12.52
May (12.46/12.46) 12.63/12.62
July (12.50/12.49) 12.67/12.66

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Feb. 19.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American January (6.88) 6.93
American March (6.82) 6.86
Egyptian January (8.52) 8.54
Egyptian March (8.52) 8.54

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Feb. 19. 10-45 p.m.

Rs. 250 at the lowest and Rs. 251-8 at the highest at night. The rate at 10-30 p.m. was Rs 250-12 with New York futures about 4 points down.

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 16th February 21,564 bales

Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1934 1,056,509 bales

Receipts into Bombay same time last season 1,042,251 bales

Increase 14,258 bales

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, Feb 19

	Cwts.
Wheat	5,328
Linseed	6,044
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	333
Gingellyseed	476
Groundnuts	10,684
Castorseed	1,743
Rice	3,496
Myrabollams	2,382
Cottonseed	4,123
Gram	1,411
Joowar	565
Maize	85
Barley	15
Bajree	904
	Tons
Coal	1,148

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, Feb. 19.

Previous closing	4.89 2/8
To-day's opening	4.88 5/8
To-day's closing	4.88 3/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Feb. 19.

Previous closing	4.88 5/8
To-day's opening	4.88 5/8
To-day's closing	4.88 11/16
Difference	+.00 1/16

FRANC RATE

London, Feb. 19.

Previous closing	73.53
To-day's opening	73.71
To-day's closing	73.88
Difference	+.35

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Feb. 19.

London Exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.88 5/8 and then slightly fell to 4.88 9/16. Subsequently the rate remained very steady with hardly any important fluctuations

Franc opened at 73.71 and then fell to 73.69 on the lack of support and thereafter rate improved to 73.81.

The sterling dollar crossrate finally closed at 4.88 11/16

The sterling franc crossrate finally closed at 73.88

LONDON SILVER

London, Feb. 19.

The market closed steady.

	Last price	To-day's price
Forward	24 13/16d	25d
Spot	24 15/16d	25 1/8d

LONDON GOLD

London, Feb. 19.

Gold per ounce (£7-2-7) £7-2-10

DISCOUNTS

London, Feb. 19.

3 months (0 5/16 to 0 3/8) 0 5/16 to 0 3/8

4 months (0 3/8 to 0 7/16 p.c.) 0 6/8 to 7/16 p.c.

6 months (0 7/16 to 0 1/2 p.c.) 0 7/16 to 0 1/2 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, Feb. 19. 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay	(1-6 5/32) 1.6 5/32
Paris on Bombay	(5.59 3/4) 5.58 1/8
New York on Bombay	(36.95) 37.00
Berlin on Bombay	(0.91 1/2) 0.92 7/8
London on Shanghai	(1-6 1/8) 1-6
London on Milan	(57.56) 57.43.
London on Kobe	(1-2 1/32) 1-2 1/32

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Feb. 19.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 62/6, 62/7 and 67/12. The market showed very little activity in the absence of any stimulating news from abroad but prices improved subsequently on scattered buying and covering following better London cables and closed steady at Rs. 62/8, 62/9 and 68.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 35/3/9, 35/3/9 and 35/5. The market was rather quiet on the lack of enquiry as a result of quieter foreign exchange movements and later prices gave way under selling pressure but closed steady at Rs. 35/3/6, 35/3/6 and 35/4/9.

INDIAN COTTON FORECAST

The Indian Central Cotton Committee has issued the following Press Communique:—

The Fourth All-India Cotton Forecast estimates for 1934-35 will be posted in the Marwari Bazaar, the Cotton Exchange, Sewri, and in the office of the East India Cotton Association, Ltd., Taj Building, Hornby Road, Fort at 2-36 p.m. (S.T.) on Friday the 22nd February 1935.

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Feb. 19.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 34/2; Highest Rs. 34/7/6; Lowest Rs. 33/14/6; Closing Rs. 34/3.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 43/5/6; Highest Rs. 43/8; Closing Rs. 43

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs 45/11; Highest Rs. 45/13; Lowest Rs. 45/2; Closing Rs. 45/3.

Cotton Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 25/3; Highest Rs. 25/8; Lowest Rs. 24/12; Closing Rs. 25/2.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Feb. 19.

Liverpool wheat opened firm with March at 56 1/2, May at 59 7/8 and July at 62 1/4. The market displayed good speculative activity following better foreign advices but the demand subsequently tapered off.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Feb. 19.

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 0.99 1/4. Prices were steady early in the session but subsequently the market eased under commission house and foreign selling.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Feb. 19.

Argentine linseed opened steady with March at 12.05. Prices advanced slightly on outside demand and some local buying with the price rising to 12.08 at noon.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Feb. 19.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m.

METALS

Tin (£229 1/2 buyers £230 sellers. Steady) £229 1/2 buyers £229 3/4 sellers. Steady.

Lead (£10 1/16 buyers £10 3/16 sellers. Quiet) £10 1/8 buyers. No sellers steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£30 1/4 to £30 3/4) £30 1/2 to £31

Glasgow Iron (£70) £70

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-10) 0-9 3/4
Indian Pekoe Higher (1-6 1/4 1-3 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe (0-10) 0-10
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-6 3/4) 2-6 3/4

JUTE

Crop Jan-Feb. new crop (£17 1/4 sellers) £17 1/2 Mar-April paid and value
Dunlop Jan-Feb. (£21) unquoted.
Lightning Jan (£19 1/4) unquoted.

RUBBER

Spot (6 5/16) 6 7/16 paid and buyers. April-June (6 5/8) 6 3/4 paid and buyers.

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Jan-Feb. (£12 1/4 sellers) £12 1/4 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta Jan-Feb (£11 3/4 sellers) £11 3/4 sellers
Linseed La Plata March (£9 5/16 sellers) £9 3/8 sellers.
Groundnut Coromandal March (£15 3/16 sellers) £15 5/16 sellers.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through the Bombay Grains and Seeds Association).

Bombay, Feb. 19.

	Rs. a. p.
Rates at 9-0 a.m.	6 14 0
Rates at 12-0 noon	6 13 6
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	6 13 9
Rates at 5-30 p.m	6 13 6
Rates at 6-30 p.m.	6 13 6
Rates at 8-30 p.m.	6 13 9
Rates at 10-30 p.m.	6 13 9

WHEAT AND LINSEED

... Closing Quotations ...

Bombay, Feb. 19.

	Rs. a. p. 10-30 p.m
Wheat May	4 8 0
Linseed May	6 13 6

The tone was quiet.

JUTE SHARES MODERATE

Coals And Teas Easy

CALCUTTA, Feb. 19.

Jutes ruled moderate. Coals were slightly easier. Teas maintained easier tone. Miscellaneous disclosed no feature of special importance. Government securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—Three and half per cent Government paper 97/11 small lot; five per cent loan 1945/55 116/12 small lot;

Banks:—Central 42; Kesoram cotton 4/3.

Coals:—Bengal 283; Burrakur 14/8; Equitable 37/6; Hurriladih 17/12; Kalapahari 12/9; Sendra 15/16; Standard 32/8; West Jamuria 12.

Jutes:—Agarpara ordy 26/10; Anglo-India 546; Do pref 152; Bally 282/8, do pref 146; Birla pref 115/8; Fort William 403/8; Howrah 64/6; do (A pref) 137; India 530; Kamarhatty 645; Kinnison pref 154; Lansdowne 231/8; National 28/8; small lot; Nuddea 73 small lot; Presidency 6/6; Ev Div reliance 82/13; Waverley ordy 3/4.

Miscellaneous:—Karanpura Development 12/10; Benares Electric 15/6; Cuttack Electric 9; Burn and Co., (six per cent pref) 115; Indian Iron and Steel 8; B. I. Corporation ordy 2/13 small lot; Investment and Finance 256/8; Boland 13/4; Balrampore 20/10 small lots; Cawnpore ordy 38 Murree Brewery 204/4;

Tea:—Bishnauth 98; Hattikhira 25/12

Rubber:—Perak River Valley 1.37 1/2 cts; Pajam 2.15 cents

Debentures:—Six per cent Saturday club 80/8.—A. P.

Bombay E. S. & Tramways Co., Monthly Earnings

Bombay, Feb. 19.

The B. E. S. and T. Co: Ltd. Gross receipts for January 1935:—

*Electric Supply for January 1935 Rs. 8,47,796; up to the end of January 1935 Rs. 8,47,796.

Traction (Trams and Omnibuses) for January, 1935 5,93,962; up to the end of January 1935 5,93,962.

Increase over same period last year, up to the end of January, 1935 27,814

*Exclusive of supply to Tramways.

BUSINESS DISAPPOINTING AND TONE DULL ON STOCK EXCHANGE

PROFIT-TAKING AND LACK OF FRESH INCENTIVE IN COMMODITIES

Franc Weak On Intervention Of British Control

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Feb. 19.

On the Stock Exchange, the Gold clause decision at first caused a certain amount of animation and in nearly all sections prices firmed up, but later business was very disappointing and at the close the general tone was comparatively dull. Commodities, especially cotton and rubber opened sharply higher owing to the disposal of the gold clause uncertainty, but later all markets turned dull, partly owing to the lack of fresh incentive and partly owing to profit-taking.

Dollar remained very steady in the foreign exchange market. Franc weakened from 73.71 to 73.90 owing to the intervention of British control, but business was only very small.

Wall Street opened steady. Some disappointment was expressed that yesterday's extreme gains were not maintained.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Feb. 19.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £98

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Tuesday, Feb 12, £96 1/2
Wednesday, Feb 13, £96 1/2
Thursday, Feb 14, £98 1/4
Friday, Feb. 15 £98
Monday, Feb. 18 £98

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Feb. 19.

After showing some activity markets became quieter. Giltedged were steady but business was restricted. Mining shares were very firm. Industrials generally were quiet but the tendency was good.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£89 3/4) £89 7/8
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£109 3/4) £109 7/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£112 7/8) £113
4 per cent Funding Loan (£119) £119 1/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£107 1/8) £107 1/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£117 1/4) £115 1/2 Ex. Div.

INDUSTRIALS

British Homestores 4 p.c. Preference cumulative (28-7 1/2) 28-7 1/2
Marks and Spencer Splits share (4 7/8) 4 7/8
Hydro Electric (dol 3 1/8) dol 3 1/2
Musical Industries (32-4 1/2) 33-7 1/2
Princhin Johnson (41-7 1/2) 41-7 1/2
Imperial Chemical (36-10 1/2) 36-10 1/2
Imperial Chemical Ord (10-0) 10-0
Woolsworth New Ford (108-10 1/2) 109-1 1/2
Realisation 1930 (86 1/2) 88 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (49-9) 50-1 1/2
University Ordinary (28) 28-6
Ford Motors (31-6) 32-3
Cables and Wireless (6 3/4) 6 3/4
British American Tobacco (117-6) 118-1 1/2
Camera A (£8) £8
Imperial Tobacco Ord (136-3) 138-1 1/2
P and O S N Co. defd (16-6) 16-0
Distillers (92-6) 92-6
Bredrurd Dyers (8-3) 8-3
British Celonese (10-3) 10-7 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (66-3) 66-3
Courtaulds Ordinary (48-1 1/2 Ex Div.) 50-0
Fine Cotton Spinners (8-3) 8-3
Western Ltd Ordinary (9-6) 9-6
Inter Nickels (23 1/2) 24 5/8
Bengal Iron and Steel (6-6) 6-6
Tata Iron and Steel (£110) £110

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Feb 19

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:

Names.	Latest prices £
Wiluna Gold Corporation Ord	2 18 9
London Tin Corporation Ltd	0 10 7½
Turner and Newall	2 14 9
Associated Electric Industries	1 4 3
Attock Oil	0 8 0
Associated Portland Cement	2 2 0
Electric Supply Corporation	2 18 3/
Ooregum Gold Mining Preferred	1 3 6
Beira Railways	0 16 3
County of London Elec Supply Ordinary	2 17 9
Marconi International Marine	1 16 3
Calendar's Cable and Constn Co	3 10 0
General Electric Ord	2 8 0
London and Thames Haven Oil Wharves	4 11 10½
L M and S Rly 4 per cent Pref	80 10 0
International Rlys of C America	dol. 4.00
Malavalam Plantations	1 14 6
British Burma Petroleum	0 5 6
Sondan Plantation Syndicate Ordinary	1 14 3
British S Africa (Chartered)	1 0 9
Pahang Consolidated Ord	0 10 1½
Indian Copper Corporation Ordinary	0 2 3
British Treasury Bills (3 months)	0 4 11.80% p.a.

Market steady but business restricted.

INDIAN LOANS

London, Feb. 19. 3-30 p.m

3 per cent Indian Stock (£88 1/2) £88 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£98) £98 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£115 1/2) £115 1/2
4 1/2 per cent New Indian 1958/68 (£118) £118
4 per cent Indian 1948/53 (£110) £110
5 per cent Indian 1942/47 (£116 1/2) £116 1/2
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-59 (£106) £106 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan (£112) £112

TEA SHARES

U S Steel Commons (£19) £19
Empire of India and Ceylon (40-0) 40-0
Donaro Tea (33-9) 33-1 1/2

JUTE SHARES

Bangalore (£16) £15

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (23-3) 24-1 1/2
Gula Kelampong (21-10 1/2) 21-10 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (31-6) 32-1 1/2

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (59-3) 59-3
Burma Corporation (8-4 1/2 Ex Div.) 8-4 1/2
Rio Tintos (£14 3/8) £14 3/4
East Rand Proprietary (53-6) 53-0
Rand Mines (147-6) 146-3

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (41-3) 41-3
Anglo Persian (51-3) 51-10 1/2
Burma Oil (77-3) 77-6
Mexican Eagle (6-3) 6-3
Shell Transport (50-0) 51-3
Royal Dutch (£19 1/4) £19 5/8

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£50 1/2 Ex Div.) £50 1/2
L M S Ford (£18 1/2) £18 1/2
L N E R Defd (£6 5/8) £6 3/8
Southern Dutch (£24 1/4) £24 1/4
Landing Pass 5 per cent (£134 1/2) £134 1/2
London G Stock (£92 3/4 Ex Div.) £92 3/4

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (286-3) 288-9
Goddar New (192-6) 192-6
Moddar New (76-3) 76-3
Sub Nigel (243-9) 248-1 1/2
Spring Mines (186-3) 187-6
Union Corporation (146-3) 146-3

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Feb. 19.

General Motors (dol 31) dol 32 7/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 10 3/8) dol 11 3/8
U S Steel Common (dol 35 3/8) dol. 37 5/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 87 3/8) dol 88 1/2

Remittances To The British Treasury ...

(In pounds sterling).

Sterling purchased in India during the week ending the 16th February 1935 951,000; from 1st April 1934 to the 16th February 1935 33,373,000.

Net transfers to the Home Treasury from Paper Currency Reserve in England during the week ending the 16th February 1935 nil; from 1st April 1934 to the 16th February 1935 —2,250,000

Total during the week ending the 16th February 1935 951,000; from 1st April 1934 to the 16th February 1935 31,123,000.

TREASURY BILLS SALES

Tenders for Rs. 1 1/2 crores of three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, Total amount offered was Rs. 1,64,75,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-8-0 were allotted approximately 91 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amount of accepted tenders was Rs. 1,50,00,000 and the average rate Rs. 2-0-0 per annum.

Tenders for three months' bills to the amount of Rs. 1,50,00,000 will be received on Tuesday the 26th February 1935. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday the 1st March 1935. Other conditions are as usual.

Intermediate three months' Treasury Bills will be sold from Wednesday, the 20th to Monday the 25th February 1935 at Rs. 99-8-6 per cent subject to the condition that the sale of intermediates may be discontinued without previous notice at any time during that period. Intermediate three months' Treasury Bills sold from the 13th to the 18th February 1935 amounting to Rs. 1,50,00,000 at Rs. 99-8-6 per cent subject to the condition that the sale of intermediates may be discontinued without previous notice at any time during that period.

Gold Clause Decision—And After

LITTLE EFFECT ON LOCAL MARKETS

(From Our Com. Correspondent)

The anxiously awaited "Gold Clause" decision was delivered by the U. S. Supreme Court on Monday and it resulted in a partial victory for the Washington administration. The announcement was responsible for a general revival of confidence as it removed all uncertainty regarding the fate of the present dollar currency.

There was considerable speculative activity in American markets and cotton, shares, wheat and other cereals recorded sharp rise on speculative buying and short covering. It is generally believed that the decision will lead to inflation but there are fears that new taxes will be imposed to improve the huge budgetary deficit of the U.S .Government.

Temporary Improvement.

The improvement is likely to be only temporary as in the absence of any revival in trade, there will be no sustained demand, however much depends upon the recovery programme of the U.S. Government.

This decision had little effect on local markets cotton prices recorded some improvement but the same was lost on long liquidation. Wheat and Linseed markets also ruled quiet but steady while the Share Bazar remained steady on scattered short covering.

CREDIT INFLATION IN U. S. A.

TEMPORARY RISE

Fears Of Severe Taxation

New York, Feb. 19.

Messrs. Henry Davis Company have received the following cable advices from Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Company.

Gold clause decision in favour of the Government policy immediately instilled new strength into all markets. Nervous shorts badly caught rushed to cover. Practically all long positions had been liquidated prior to decision in anticipation decision would be adverse. Now Congress has clear field to manipulate currency and support commodity prices. Administration can now be expected to proceed rigorously with their policy of credit expansion. We expect continuation of uptrend in commodities such as cotton, wheat, rubber, tin, cocoa, etc. Shares prices also materially should improve but believe this temporary possibility as Government may have to resort to severe taxation.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

February 19.

S.S. Behar, Captain S. F. Champion, Agents Mackinnou Mackenzie and Co., arrived from Ports London via Aden.

S.S. Myebashi Maru, Captain H. Toguchi, Agents N. Y. Kaisha, arrived from Ports Yokohama via Colombo.

S.S. Golden Gate, Captain J. Fuggland, Agents Scindia S. N. Co., Ltd., arrived from Ports Bassein via Colombo.

S.S. Naples Maru, Captain T. Yamasheta, Agents N. Y. Kaisha, arrived from Ports Cutch Mandvi.

S.S. Manyo Maru, Captain T. Itakura, agents O. S. Kaisha arrived from Ports Karachi.

S.S. Resolute, Captain F. Cruse, W. Lelton, agents Killick Nixon & agents Volkart Bros., arrived from New York via Ports Said.

S.S. C/o Birmingham, Captain F.

DEPARTURE.

February 19.

S.S. Skuld, Captain R. Mithassel, agents F. F. Campbell and Co., for Ports Bangkok via Colombo.

S.S. Bamora, Captain A Russel, agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., for Ports Basrah via Coast Ports

LOADING.

February 19.

S.S. President Johnson for Europe and American Ports.

S.S. Naples Maru for China and Japan Ports via Singapore.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Feb 18

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan £89
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan £98
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1954/59 £106 1/4
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1948/53 £110
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55 £115 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68 £118
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1942/47 £116 1/2
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1936/38 £106.
6 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1935/37 £103 1/4

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool:

Liverpool New York May 128 at Cross Rate 4.89 3/8

Bombay Liverpool:

Broach A/M 1935 251/8 Liverpool May 1935 6.83 Rs 45 1/2 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay New York:—

Broach A/M 1935 251/8 New York May 12.65 Rs. 35 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.89 3/8

SHARP RISE IN COMMODITIES

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Feb. 19.

The gold decision is expected to lead to a 'volte face' on the Foreign Exchange market.

Hitherto Continent has been seller of francs and buyer of dollars and a lesser degree of sterling on the expectation that the decision would be adverse to the Government. Now, operators are rushing to cover. Consequently, franc improved in terms of dollar, while sterling follows in the wake of dollar.

Well-informed circles expect this tendency to continue for some time with the price of gold steadily rising, which accounts for excited dealings in gold shares.

As regards Commodities, the decision does not increase exports of American cotton by a single bale and neither clears up the pepper and shellac crisis nor solves the Netherlands Indies native rubber problem. Conversely, it does not mitigate dryness in the western wheat-belt nor adds a pound to the scanty United States supplies of feeds and meats but in the present temper of the market, speculation awakening from hibernation will concentrate on the bullish rather than bearish implications of factors such as the foregoing, which explains the sharp rise of commodities to-day.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Feb 18

Broach A/M opening 247 3/4; highest 248; lowest 246 3/4; closing 247

Broach J/A opening 246 3/4; highest 247 3/4; lowest 246; closing 246 3/4

Oomra March opening 223; highest 224; lowest 222 3/4; closing 222 3/4

Oomra May opening 222; highest 223; lowest 221 3/4; closing 221 3/4

Bengal March opening 145; highest 147; lowest 145; closing 147

Bengal May opening 146 3/4; highest 148 1/2; lowest 146 1/2; closing 148 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach A/M 1935 (31-3-35) Rs. 13

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-2-35) Rs. 2 1/4

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-3-35) Rs. 10 1/4

Tejimandi for Broach J/A 1935 (30-6-35) Rs. 23 1/4

PREMIER CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD.

With reference to the new issue of Rs. 10,00,000 at 6 1/4 per cent cumulative Preference shares of the Premier Construction Co. Ltd. till recently known as the Tata Construction Co. Ltd. which was underwritten by Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee and Sons, the same has been oversubscribed. The subscription list was closed at 4 p.m. on Monday and for the shares of rupees four lacs offered to the public, applications received were over rupees twenty-four lacs.

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LIMITED

The following rates prevailed in the market on 19th day of February 1935

Broach Fully Good Quality.

Vaidas.

(B.T.)	April-May 1934-35	July-Aug 1935
10-30	Rs. 255	253/4
12-30	Rs. 254	252/12
2-30	Rs. 254/4	253/4
4-30	Rs. 252/12	253/12

	April-May 1934-35	July-Aug 1935
Highest	Rs. 255/8	254/4
Lowest	253	252

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales.	1934-35	1933-34
Receipts to date 18-2-35	3855000	6356000
Receipts yesterday 18-2-35	7000	14000
Exports to date 18-2-35	3200000	5367000
Stock at Ports 15-2-35	2708000	3599000
Stock at Interior Towns 15-2-35	705000	1892000
Stock at Liverpool 15-2-35	882000	1054000
Visible Supply 15-2-35	6150000	8238000
Quantity in sight 15-2-35	6702000	9818000
Quantity out of sight 15-2-35	5870000	8133000

Steel Shares Rule Steady

Scattered Short Covering And Buying

PRICES MOVE WITHIN A NARROW RANGE

Bombay, Feb. 19.

The local Share Bazar displayed steady tone to-day and prices fluctuated within a moderate range. Heavy short covering and long liquidation have reduced open commitments and the market has adopted now healthy tone. Both bulls and bears had good opportunities of liquidating and covering their interests and now the market is preparing to receive the annual Budget of the Government of India which is expected to have considerable influence on the course of prices.

There was moderate short covering and scattered buying which met with some long liquidation but the tone throughout the session was fairly steady and the close prices show some improvement. The general feeling is mixed and prices are likely to fluctuate irregularly within a narrow range.

The market opened very steady but during the middle of the session there was some selling pressure. Later on there was improved demand and prices closed at about the highest level of the day.

There was some activity in Tata Steel shares and Tata Power shares were fairly steady. Cement and Mill shares were quiet with a moderate turn over.

TEXTILE MILLS

Bombay, Feb. 19.

100 Ahm. Advance	315 0
500 Bom. Cotton	72 8
250 Bombay Dyeing	966 4
250 Bradbury	108 12
100 Century	306 4
100 Central India	393 12
100 Colaba	156 4
100 Cooria	115 0
100 Crescent	7 4
250 Currim	5 0
250 David	66 0
250 Dawn	390 0
1 E D Sassoon	0-5-0
100 Finlay	130 0
100 Gokak	226 4
1000 Hindustan	1,885 0
100 Indore	105 14
50 Kastoorchand	0 8
100 Khatau	85 0
100 Kohinoor	236 4
250 Laxmi	790 0
100 Madhavji	12 8
100 Madras United	65 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Feb 19

Bombay Dyeing 970 975 956 970 967 966/4
Century 312 298 307 306/4
Central India 393 396 390 397 393
Kohinoor 237 233 235 236
New Great 207 206/4
Simplex 103 105 103/2
Swadeshi 251 247 250 251 252/8
Bundi 40/10 40/8 40/4
Indian Cement 428 421 430 423/12
Tata Steel Defd 665 675 661 663 660 677 675 680 672 676 680 678 677/8
Tata Steel Ord 148/8 150 149/8 152 151/8 150 151 150/8 152
Bombay Burma 430 428 430 427 432 428 430
Tata Hydro 178 179 177 178
Andhra 1780 1775 1756 1770 1767 1765 1772/8
Tata Power 1630 1640 1617 1637 1642 1635 1643 1640

1000 Morarji	1390 0
250 Model	72 8
50 Mysore	108 12
200 New Great	206 4
100 Oosmanshahi	70 0
100 Phoenix	332 8
25 Sassoon Silk	39 0
1000 Sholapur	2750 0
50 Simplex	103 2
100 Swadeshi	252 8
100 Swan	82 8
25 Tata	20 8
500 Vishnu	1500 0
1000 Western	982 8
BANKS	
50-100 Baroda	105 8
25-50 Central Bank	42 4
500 Imperial Bank	1610 0
125-500 Imp. Cont.	402 8
50-100 India	123 0
5 Union	5 14
CEMENTS.	
10 Bundi	40 6
70 Gwalior	126 4
160 Indian	423 12
40 Katni Def.	1385 0
100 Katni Ord	390 10
75 Okha	220 0
10 Punjab	27 4
100 Shahabad	388 12
70 United	81 0
INSURANCE	
15-100 Jupiter	13 10
15-75 New India	48 8
200 Oriental	4700 0
10-100 Vulcan	8 2
ELECTRIC.	
100 Ahmedabad Old	170 0
1000 Andhra Valley	1772 8
10 Ajmer	10 4
50 Bombay Tram	168 12
100 Bom. Suburban	177 8
10 Broach	13 12
100 Karachi	230 0
100 Poona	225 0
100 Surat	197 8
100 Tata Hydro	178 12
1000 Tata Power	1640 0
RAILWAYS.	
500 Ahm. Prantij	866 4
100 Amr. Patty	123 0
100 C. Province	89 4
100 Dhond Baramati	92 0
100 Gujarat	92 0
100 Mandra Bhon	91 8
100 Pachora Jamner	93 8
100 Sara Sirajgunge	93 8
500 Tapty Valley	780 0
MININGS	
10 Shivrajpur	34 0
30 Tata Steel Defd.	677 8
75 Tata Steel Old	152 0
MISCELLANEOUS.	
100 Alcock	208 12
50 Belapur Sugar	291 4
250 Bombay Steam	311 4
125 Bombay Burma	430 0
15 Bombay Burma Contry	131 4
8sh. British B. Petrol	4 1
50 Bombay Telephone	118 0
100 Ind. Bleaching	168 12
100 Ind. Radio Def.	560 0
100 Ind. Radio Ordy.	515 0
1000 Port Canning	617 8
15 Scindia	12 7
30 Tata Construction X-D	85 8
25 Tata Oil	21 0
PREFERENCE.	
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1367 8
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	284 4
7 p.c. Bombay Tram.	83 0
5 p.c. Central India	527 8
7 p.c. Katni 1st	133 12
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	151 4
7-1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	15 0
7 p. c. Tata Hydro	140 0
7½ p.c. Tata Power	1390 0
6 pc.. Tata Steel 1st	180 0
7½ p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	171 12
5½ p.c. Tata Mill	16 0
7 p.c. Vishnu	660 0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT.

Bombay, Feb 19

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 97/8
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 97/7
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 109/14
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 109/11
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 116/14
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 116/13

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 109/8
5 per cent 1935 Mysore 119
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 110/8
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 102

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH.)

3 per cent 1941 101
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 102
4 per cent 1943 105/14
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 117
5 per cent 1939/44 107/10
5 per cent 1940/43 109
5 per cent 1935 100/14
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/6
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 101/12

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 per cent B P T 1974 103
4 per cent M Deb 1974 102/8
5 per cent M Deb 1959 114
6 per cent M Deb 1954 126
6 per cent K P T 1956 126
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 107

Note: 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper opened to-day at Rs. 97/8 and declined to Rs. 97/6/6. At this level there was renewed buying and prices improved to Rs. 97/9 but again ruled quiet at Rs. 97/8.

LONDON METALS.

London, Feb. 18

	£
Copper Brazier	40-3/16
Yellow Metal	34-1/8
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	12-3/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge	12-3/4
Tin English Ingots Liverpool F.O.B.	229 1/2

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 18.

BROACH —	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.92
Fine (Good Staple)	6.07
Superfine (Good Staple)	6.22
C. P. OOMRA —	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	5.93
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	6.08
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	6.23
BENGAL —	
Good	3.94
Fine	4.04
Superfiine	4.14
SCINDE —	
Good	4.04
Fine	4.14
Superfine	4.24

LINSEED OILS.

London, Feb. 18.

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt Mar sellers 21/3.
Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt May/Aug sellers 21/10-1/2.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Feb. 18

Smoked sheet standard ribbed per lb sellers 6-5/16

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Feb 19

B. C. RATE—
T T D D 1/6 3/32
LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 1/8 Feb.
Banks selling T T 1/6 3/32 March
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 April.
Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32 February
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16 February
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 7/32 Feb-March
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 April-June.
NEW YORK B C RATE—
T T 273 1/2
Banks selling T T 271 1/2
Banks buying T T 269 1/4
PARIS
Banks selling D D 552
Banks buying D D 562
AMSTERDAM-
Banks selling D D 53 7/8
JAVA-
Banks selling D D 53 5/8
JAPAN-
Banks selling T T 77 1/2
Banks buying T T 77 1/4
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 122
SHANGHAI-
Banks selling D D 101
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156 1/2
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 90
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.89 1/4 18th instant
Shanghai/London 1/6 1/8 19th instant
Japan/London 1/2 1/32 19th instant
Java/London 7.15 1/2 18th instant
London/Paris 73.53 18th instant
London/Belgium 20.81 18th instant
London/Switzerland 14.99 1/4 18th instant
London/Italy 57.31 18th instant
London/Berlin 12.11 18th instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 18th instant
London/New York 4.88 5/8 18th instant
London/Amsterdam 7.18 1/2 18th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange: Steady.
Gold £7-2-8 1/2 16th instant £7-2-7 18th instant
Silver London Ready 24 15/16 16th instant 24 13/16 18th instant
Silver London Forward 25 1/16 16th instant 24 15/16 18th instant
Silver New York Ready 55 1/16 16th instant 55 18th instant
London discounts 3 mos 3/8 per cent 16th instant 3/8 per cent 18th instant.
London discounts 6 mos 1/2 per cent 16th instant 1/2 per cent 18th instant.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money Call 2 1/4 per cent
3 Mos 2 1/2 per cent.
6 Mos 2 1/2 per cent.
Tone: Easy.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Feb. 18.

	£
Rupee Paper, 3 1/2 per cent.	72
Indian Stock, 3 per cent. 1948 or later	89
Indian Stock, 3 1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	98
Indian Stock, 4 1/2 per cent. 1950/55	115 1/2
Consols, 2 1/2 per cent.	89 3/4
Conversion Loan, 3 1/2 per cent. 1961	109-3/4
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent. 1952	107-1/4
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	119
Victory Bonds, 4 per cent.	117-1/4
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	15-1/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	131-1/2
National Bank of India	44 7/8
P. & O. Banking Corporation.	10-3/4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, Feb, 18

Bank Bills 3 months market rate, unchanged.
Bank Bills 6 months market rate, unchanged.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate unchanged.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate, unchanged.
Interest Day to Day Loan, unchanged.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loan unchanged.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Feb. 18

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, parcels Feb./Mar. sellers 20/9.
Wheat, Barletta Russo, parcels, Feb./Mar. sellers 20/9.
Wheat, South Australian, parcels, Feb./Mar. sellers 23/9

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

London, Feb. 18

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F.
Calcutta per cwt. 6/1 1 2 nominal
Bombay per cwt. 5/10-1/2 sellers.
Karachi per cwt. 5-10-1/2 sellers.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET

New York, Feb. 18

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 10-1/8

LONDON SILVER.

London Feb. 18

Silver—Market steady,

Spot	24-13/16
Forward	24-15/16

LONDON GOLD

London, Feb. 18

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £7/2/7.

SEEDS

London, Feb. 18.

Linseed, La Plata Hull C.I.F. ton, Feb. sellers £9/6/3.
Linseed, Calcutta London C.I.F. ton, Feb./Mar. sellers £11/15/0.
Linseed, Bombay London C.I.F. ton Feb./Mar. sellers £12/5/0.
Rapeseed, Toria Hull/Continent C.I.F. ton, Feb./Mar. sellers £12/0/0.
Castorseed, Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton. Feb. sellers £12-5/0.
Cottonseed, Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton. No offers.

NEW YORK COTTON

BOMBAY, Feb. 19.

Gold decision in favour of U.S. Government influenced considerable speculative buying in New York cotton prices which resulted in a rise of 17 points on Monday. Early sellers in the cotton market turned buyers after the release of the Gold clause finding and with general Wall Street and commission houses buying prices recorded sharp rise of 34 points from the low level reached during the early part of the session. The market opened at a decline of 2 points with May 12.46 and declined further 7 points on increased selling pressure influenced by reports of strike and May was quoted 12.39. Laer on there was general buying on bullish gold decision and prices advanced rapidly May touching 12.73. This was the highest level for the day reached at noon. In the afternoon there was some liquidation and the market closed at a rise of 17 to 19 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 15 points at 12.80c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly firm and closed at a rise of 14 to 16 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 16 points at 12.79c. per lb.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York May highest 12.73 plus 25 (12-22 p.m.)
Lowest 12.39—09 (11-03 a.m.)
Liverpool May highest 6.82 (10-45 a.m.)
Lowest 6.77—05 (3-45 p.m.)

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cables:—

Messrs. Orvis Bros and Co. New York:—

Gold decision stimulated speculative buying of futures. Improved demand for spot cotton and dry goods market is acting well. Looks higher but think it would be best to reduce long commitments on further good rally.

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co., New York:—

All of the markets are responding to strong technical position caused by liquidation by longs prior to Court's decision upholding Congress power to manipulate currency. Administration can now be expected to proceed vigorously with credit expansion. Expect continuation of up trend in commodities.

Messrs. A. Norden and Co., New York:—

Cotton fundamentals unchanged by gold decision don't care follow advance.

Messrs. Reiss Bros. Liverpool:—

Gold decision favour Government markets advancing.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Consider favourable gold clause decision should slowly lead to general expansion of business. Doubt if rapid advance justified.

New York: Court upholds Government on gold clause.

New York: Better demand from America mills. Better demand for export generally looked for. Indications seem to favour an advance.

New York: Gold decision leading to inflation. Think market likely to advance gradually.

New York: Speculative buying after gold decision.

New York: Market is discounting favourable decision of Court. Expect a further moderate recovery. Do not think circulation of notices will cause any material decline.

Messrs Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cables:

New York: Gold decision favour our Government all markets show upward tendency.

New York: Decision leading inflation think market likely to advance gradually.

Liverpool: Think Gold decision will cause more activity cotton and increased confidence.

Liverpool: Decision Gold favour Government all markets strong.

Liverpool: U. S. Government won Gold case.

Messrs Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

New York Cotton Exchange Service: America: Cloths slow pending gold decision. Sales less than 75 per cent output. Activity maintained; improvement expected on gold decision. England: Fair inquiry, but turnover unimproved. Few workable offers. Margins very unsatisfactory. France: Sales again below production. Germany and Italy unchanged.

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:—

5-53 p.m.: U. S. Government wins Gold Clause.

9-18 p.m.: New York market advanced on favourable Gold Clause decision; have favourable opinion market.

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable from their New York friends:—

Gold decision interpreted as favourable to Government. Market advanced on short covering and price fixing; little new speculative buying but market is thoroughly liquidated and appears safe to buy on easy spots.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Feb 18

March 1935	12.58+17
May 1935	12.65+17
July 1935	12.71+19
October 1935	12.58+17
December 1935	12.65+15
Middling Spot	12.80+15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Feb. 18

March 1935	12.59+16
May 1935	12.65+14
Middling Spot	12.78+16

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Bombay, Feb. 19.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of one point with May 6.31 on Monday. There was Bombay and Continental selling which met with local support in response to better Egyptian advices. Later on the market was nervous with lower New York advices. There was some short selling and long liquidation which was absorbed by trade at the decline. Prices fluctuated within a range of 5 points and finally closed at a decline 2 to 4 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 2 points at 7.11d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 3 points. At the close March was 5.97 May 5.98 and July 5.99.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton futures market was fairly steady on better Alexandria advices. Sakels futures closed unchanged with spot cotton 4 points up at 8.87. Uppers futures declined 2 to 3 points and spot cotton prices advanced 2 points at 7.66.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was fairly steady with improved demand and Sakels futures closed at a rise of 16 to 9 points while Ashmouni futures gained 2 to 8 points.

GOLD DECISION EFFECT.

Messrs. M. & B. Stern state:—

Note: The anxiously awaited "Gold Clause" decision was announced yesterday and has resulted in a partial victory for Government who win on private issues but lose in Federal Bond cases. The announcement was responsible for a general revival of confidence and a sharp advance in all commodities.

By the Supreme Court's decision holders of private bonds amounting to over 100 billion dollars are not entitled to seek relief by payment in gold at the dollar value of 20.67. On the other hand, Government Bonds to the extent of 17 billion dollars are ordered to be paid in gold on this basis, thus nullifying the Congress resolution No. 10 that Government obligations need not be paid in gold. The door however has apparently been closed for the recovery of damages by the ruling that Bond holders could not sue the Government for redress.

Fears of additional monetary inflation appear to be removed though the administration will carry out their previous programme of credit inflation.

Now that the Gold case is out of the way we believe more attention will be paid to the acreage question, soil conditions and fertiliser sales since planting has already commenced in the South.

The opinion in cotton circles seems to be that trade demand which has recently been suppressed will now become more active and prices will gradually improve though any sharp advance may encounter selling of the 16 lacs bales Pool holdings. We advise moderate purchases with a view to increasing same on any small set-backs.

NEW YORK

New York Feb 18

New York 10-55 a.m.—	
March 1935	12.34
May 1935	12.41
July 1935	12.44
New York Noon Call—	
March 1935	12.36
May 1935	12.42
July 1935	12.45

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Feb 18

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	7 000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	3,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	14,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 18

	10-12 a.m. Quotations	To-day Price
February 1935		6.88—03
March 1935	6.87	6.85—03
April 1935		6.81—04
May 1935	6.81	6.78—02
June 1935		6.75—04
July 1935		6.73—03
August 1935		6.67—03
September 1935		6.63—03
October 1935		6.60—03
November 1935		6.59—62
December 1935		6.58
January 1936		6.57
Middling Spot		7.11+02

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 18

F. G. F. SAKELLARIDIS:—	
March 1935	8.47
May 1935	8.47
July 1935	8.46
October 1935	8.40
November 1935	8.40
January 1936	8.40
F. G. F. Spot	8.87

Gold Decision And Wall-Street

Possible Inflation In U. S. A.

BOMBAY, February 19.

Messrs. Batlivala & Karani have received the following cable from their New York correspondents:—

"The Gold decision affects Rails favourably, since it relieves the bond situation; this decision not likely to help Utilities and Holding companies. Advantageous to purchase Steels and Machinery Equipment shares. Because of possible inflation, motors and Oils are attractive. Foreign Bonds whose value was payable in gold would likely recede owing to decision."

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, Feb 18

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars
Amer Power and Lt Pfd dol 6	13
Amer Pow and Lt 5 per cent P A	12
Amer Forn Power Common	4
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P	21
Elec Bond Common	6 1/2
Elec Bond dol 5 Pfd	45
Elec Bond 6 per cent Pfd	49
Consolidated Gas	18 1/2
Columbia Gas	6
Columbia Gas 6 per cent Pfd A	58
United Corporation	2
American Tel and Tel	105
Western Union Telgm	31
Radio Corporation	6
Chesapeake and Ohio	43
New York Central	19
Baltimore and Ohio	14
Erie R R	12
Pennsylvania R R	23
Union Pacific	102
Great North Pfd	15
National Distillers	29
Hiram Walker	32
Distillers Seagram	17
Amer Tobacco B	82
Dupont de Nemours	97
Radio Pref B	45
Bendix Aviation	16
Studebaker	3/8
U S Rubber	16
Alaska Juneau Gold Mining	18
Amer Locomotive Company	15
Continental Oil Company	19
B F Goodrich Company	11
Hupp Motor Car Corporation	5
Montgomery Ward and Co Inc	28
United Light and Power Co 'A'	1
Mid Continental Oil	12
Bethelhem Steel	32
United States Steel	38
American Smelting	37
Noranda Mines	34
Int Nickel of Canada	23 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	11 1/2
Kennecott Copper	17
Cerro de Pasco Copper	44
International Harvestor	42 1/4
Ford Motors of Canada 'A'	31
General Motors	32 3/4
Packard Motor	5
General Electric	25
St Oil of N J	41
P hillips Petrol	16
Atlantic Refining	25
Socony	14
Plymouth Oil	8
American Radiator	14
Eaton Mfg	20
Chase Bank	25 1/4
National City Bank	22 1/4
Sun Life of Canada	325
Celanese Corptn of Amer	32
General Foods	35
National Dairy	17
Canadian Pacific	13
Allis Chalmers	18
Sperry Corporation	9
American Water Works and Elec	56 1/2
Allis Chalmers Mfg Co	18
Edward G Budd Mfg Co	5
Curtiss-Wright Corporation	3
Goodyear Tire and Rubber	24
International Tel and Tel	9
St. Regis Paper Company	2
Remington Rand	10

Total business 2 1/4 million.
Market strong further rise possible.

HOLIDAY IN NEW YORK

New York Cotton Exchange will remain closed on Friday the 22nd instant.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Feb 19

The local silver market was quiet but steady and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Foreign advices were featureless and Shanghai T T on London was quoted 1-6 1/8 with an uncertain tone Fluctuations were narrow and operators are inclined to await the Budget and reduction in the import duty. The gold market was fairly steady and prices moved within a narrow range.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready silver	62 10 0
1st settlement	62 11 0
2nd settlement	67 11 0
Ready gold	35 4 9
1st settlement	35 5 3
2nd settlement	35 6 3

MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montreal, Feb 18

March 55.05—05
May 55.60 plus 30
July 56.06 plus 06

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, Feb 18

Spot silver prices remained unchanged at 54 3/4 cents.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Feb 18

May 0.98 5/8 plus 1 3/8c
July 0.92 1/4 plus 1 3/4c
September 0.90 1/2 plus 1 7/8c

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Feb 19

Last night Broach A/M prices advanced to Rs. 253 after receipt of the gold decision and to-day the market opened at Rs. 251 following a rise of 17 points in New York cotton futures.

There was a marked absence of any buying and prices declined to Rs. 249/4 on heavy liquidation. Later on there was some short covering which rallied prices to Rs. 250/4. The tone of the market was barely steady.

Liverpool market was firm at a rise of 7 points but the local market remained quiet as monthly teji-mandi is to be settled. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M. Rs. 249/12
Broach J/A. Rs. 249/12
Oomra March Rs. 225/4
Oomra May Rs. 224
Bengal March Rs. 149
Bengal May Rs. 150/12

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, Feb 19

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	... 160	156	152		149
Punjab	... 160	156	152		149
Rajputana	160	156	152		149
Oomra No. 3	237	234	231	227	...
C P No. 1	255	252	249	245	...
C P No. 2	244	241	238	234	...
Bengal No. 2	... 276	272	268		263

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Feb 19

	Old	New
Bengal Superfine	...	169
Bengal Fine	...	157
Bengal F G	...	153
Sindh-Punjab Fine	...	156
Sindh-Punjab F G	...	152
Wardha-Hingt	...	248
Nagpur/Savner	...	249
Pundhurna	...	297
Yeotmal	...	236
Arvi	...	236
Ellichpur	...	233
Amraoti-Berar	...	230
Khamgaon	...	231/33
Mulkapur	...	228/30
Khandesh	205	225/27
Jalna/Sailu	...	225/27
Burwah/Sanavad	...	235
Broach Fine	...	265
Punjab/American	...	295
Punjab/American mix	...	270
Cambodia	325	...
Miraj/Sangli	245/260	...
Coompta Good	...	...
Bagalkot	...	...
Kampala	...	...
Busoga	385	...
Jinja	382	...

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, Feb 19

In full-pressed bales	2 days. This year.	Since 1st Sept.
Khandesh	1,822	143,612
Central India	772	42,349
Barsi and Nagar	926	61,969
Hyderabad Gaorani	24	21,892
Berar	4,470	195,760
Central Provinces	631	43,583
Total Oomras	8,645	509,165
Dholera	2,103	87,173
N W Provinces	...	26,781
Rajputana	55	10,604
Sind-Punjab	961	214,019
Broach	617	25,000
Coompta and Dharwar	578	20,821
Westerns-Northerns	197	21,451
Cocoanada	...	105
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	150	28,748
Persian	...	2,304
American	...	5,827
Egyptian and African	92	108,855
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	104
Total	13,398	1,069,907

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept to 14th Feb

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	800	173,420
Japan and China	258	468,172
Coast Ports	100	10,224
Up-country by Rail	...	88,950
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	19,134
Total	1,158	759,900

LONDON EXCHANGES

London Feb. 18

I. T. London on :—

Berlin	12.11
Amsterdam	7.17-3/4
Brussels	20.81
Madrid	35.58
Milan	57.31
Berne	14.99 1/4
Paris	73.53
Prague	116.75

I.T. London on New York
Closing rate 4.88 5/8

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Feb 18

March 12.04—01
April 12.11—01
May 12.33—

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Feb 18

March 56 plus 3/4d
May 59 1/4 plus 1/8d
July 61 1/2 plus 1/4d

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BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1935

Miraben & Party Involved In Car Smash

ACCIDENT ON WARDHA ROAD

Several Persons Injured: Motor Car Smashed To Pieces

Disaster Due To Rough Ground, Road Being Under Repair

WARDHAGANJ, Feb 19.

What might have been a fatal accident but resulted in nothing more than a providential escape happened to Miraben and three other members of the Ashram who drove with her, yesterday morning, in Seth Jamnalal's car. The car was completely smashed and the whole party was flung out.

Miraben escaped with a few bruises, but one of the Ashram inmates, Tulsi Meher, now carrying on Khadi work in Nepal, sustained severe injuries and is in hospital. He is said to have sustained concussion of brain.

CHAUFFEUR INJURED.

The chauffeur, who is slightly injured, is also in hospital. Both have been given anti-tetanic injections. Other Ashram members have had contusions all over their bodies and are bedridden.

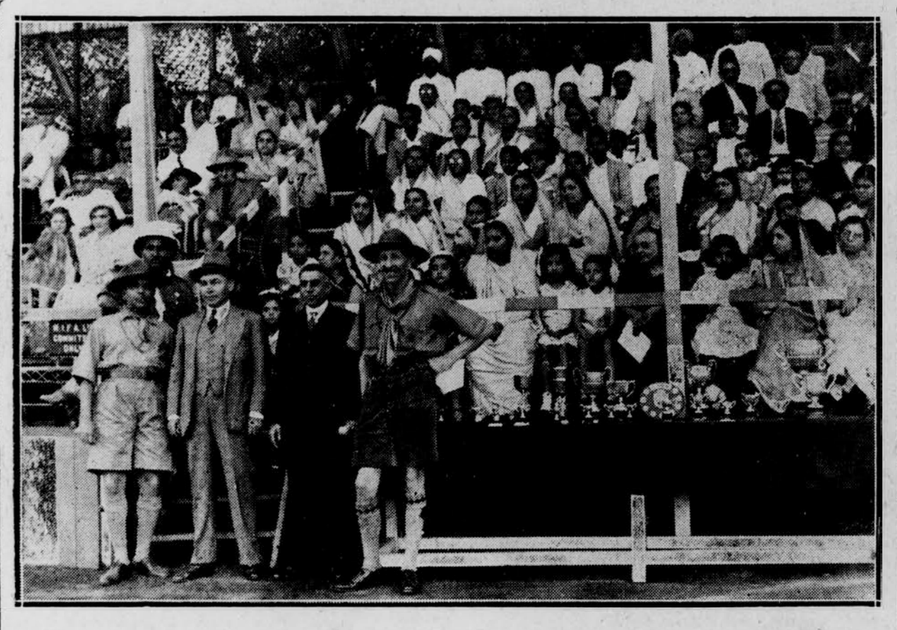
Interviewed by the Associated Press, Miraben said: "I was motoring with some friends in the early hours of yesterday morning to see two or three villages. We were passing along the road from Wardha to Anji when we saw ahead what appeared to be a slight unevenness in the road. As usual I was watching the road carefully and said to myself there may be a little bit of bump. But at that moment the car went over something which caused such a jerk that it must have broken some parts of the machine, and is likely to have burst the tyre.

SEVERAL PERSONS INJURED

I cannot say exactly as in the fraction of a second the car bounded up over another obstacle and there crashed against a tree with such force that all of us were flung out on to the ground on both sides. The car itself was smashed to pieces. By the grace of God, none of us were killed. I myself was hardly scratched; one friend was badly cut with glass and otherwise hurt. The driver also lost a lot of blood while the other two were severely shaken and knocked here and there.

ALL DUE TO ROAD REPAIRS!

As soon as I had looked to the condition of my companions I went to see what it could have been that caused such a terrible crash and I found that what had looked like a piece of slightly rough ground was in reality a section of the road under repair."—A.P.



Sir Hormuzdiar P. Dastur (third from left) presided over the Annual Sports of the Bombay Boy Scouts held at the Cooperage on Sunday.

ENFORCEMENT OF SHARIAT BY LEGISLATION

Difference Responsible For Widening Gulf Among Frontier Population

PESHAWAR, February 19.

Differences over the enforcement of Islamia Shariat by legislation appear to have been responsible for the widening gulf among rural and urban interests in the Frontier with a predominantly Muslim population.

The latest example of this is provided by the meeting of prominent Khans in the Peshawar district at Charsadda, where it was decided to ask the Ulemas to give a lead to the people by enforcing Shariat in civil cases and in their own families.

The meeting is reported to have refused to be a party to the proposal that civil cases should be settled according to Shariat, while criminal cases continue to be decided according to man-made law.

It will be recalled that a Shariat Bill aiming at the enforcement of Islamic law in the matter of female inheritance is coming before the Frontier Council in the next session. To lend support to this the Shariat Conference is being convened here on the 22nd to 24th February. Maulana Kafayatullah, the President of the Jamiat-Ulema-Hind and President-elect of the Shariat Conference is expected here on the 21st. Prominent Ulemas from different parts of the country are arriving to attend the Conference.—A.P.

BENGAL YOUTH LEAGUER JAILED

CALCUTTA, Feb. 19

Declaring that the accused was definitely Bolshevik and his whole grievance was the suppression of the Bolshevik Party and its programme by the Government, the Chief Presidency Magistrate sentenced Kamal Sarkar to one years's rigorous imprisonment on a charge of sedition in connection with a speech delivered on November 22, 1934 at a meeting under the auspices of Bengal Youth League.—A. P.

ENHANCED ASSESSMENT IN BUDLAPUR

People Urge Government To Make Remission

(From A Correspondent.)

BUDLAPUR, February 18.

Under the presidency of Mr. N. G. Chapekar, retired First-Class Sub-Judge, the people of Budlapur, resolved, at a public meeting held on the 16th instant, to request Government to remit the enhanced assessment in view of the distress caused by the low prices of paddy and aggravated by the increase in prices of other necessities of life.

Mr. Chapekar observed that as a first step for the betterment of the agriculturists' condition the land owned by them should be made inalienable and where they cultivated land as tenants, their tenancy should be constituted by law as permanent, the agriculturists being liable to pay a fixed rental to the landlord, the same being guaranteed by Government.

The president further suggested the advisability of starting by Government a department of ceremonies which should take up the responsibilities of celebrating the marriages of agriculturists' sons from the public revenue.

COUNTERFEITING RUPEES

Alleged Recovery Of 40 Coins From Saraf's Shop

JULLUNDUR, Feb. 18.

On receipt of information that a local Saraf generally utters counterfeit rupees, the City police paid a surprise visit to his shop and are reported to have recovered about 40 alleged counterfeit rupees which have been sent to the Mint at Calcutta for examination.

The Saraf has been enlarged on bail.—United Press.

NOT CONSULTED ABOUT ISSUE OF WARRANTS

Ajra Mamlatdar Examined Before Firing Inquiry Commission

KOLHAPUR, Feb. 19.

In the proceedings of the Ajra Enquiry to-day, several questions put by the Moslems' counsel were disallowed during the cross-examination of Mr. R. S. Kulkarni, the late Mamlatdar in Ajra, on the ground that they were irrelevant and of a communal nature.

Replying to questions, the witness, while admitting that three Moslems from his office had been suspended, said that he could not give official and confidential information regarding the suspension. He admitted that in spite of the suspension order one continued to serve.

The witness stated that he was not consulted regarding the issue of warrants. He could not say that one of the Panchas in the firing incident Panchanama was in Polgaum village on January 8

Mr. L. J. Phalnikar, a private medical practitioner in Ajra, was then examined regarding the wounded that he treated after the firing. The witness, being 61 years of age, was not sure about his memory, and informed the court that his account regarding the wounded may contain one or two mistakes.

HIT BY BULLETS.

Mr. A. S. Kapshikar, Resident Medical Officer, Ajra was examined. The witness stated that seven died on the spot and three later, while 26 including six women and one ten-year old child were wounded. Dozen persons including Jahagirs Karchari and ten police were treated for injury caused by stone throwing. Witness informed the District Magistrate that the Muslims would not allow holding of some post-mortem examination of bodies, which were taken to their respective homes. He admitted that all the seven dead had been hit by bullets above the belt. He further admitted that the injuries of the officers and police were superficial. He had had no occasion to treat persons wounded by bullets so far.

The court then rose for the day.—A.P.

SAPRU TO HOARE'S RESCUE

Urges Indians To Try J.P.C. Scheme And Make It Workable

Benares, Feb. 19

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru made a strong appeal for promoting goodwill between India and England at the special sitting of the Benares Hindu University Parliament held last evening to consider the J.P.C. Report.

Sir Tej Bahadur is here as the Chairman of the U.P. Unemployment Committee.

He said the J.P.C. Report was placed in their hands, whether they liked it or not, and under such circumstances, it was their duty that they must try it in such a way, as to make the scheme workable. He admitted there were many things in the scheme which were really unacceptable, and there they must differ with the Government, but they must work it in such a way that it did not lead to ill-will between the two nations.

He suggested that they must first arriv at a compromise among themselves, and then put their scheme before Government.

Mr. T. Gavin Jones (Cawnpore) and Dr. S. Higginbottom, Principal Agricultural Institute, Allahabad members of the Unemployment Committee, appealed to Indians to work the scheme.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya said he agreed with Sir Tej Bahadur on some points, but differed in many points. He said every clause of the J.P.C. Report was filled with distrust towards Indians which meant a blow to the self-respect of Indians. The Pandit thought that the rejection of the scheme did not mean that they threw it out. That did not lie in their power, but the Nation's conscience was against it and they must raise their voice against it wholeheartedly.—A. P.

Pt. Malaviya For Delhi

BENARES, Feb. 19.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya left for Delhi this afternoon by the Sealdah Express to attend the Anti-Communal Award Conference to be held at Delhi on February 23 under the presidency of Mr. C. Y. Chintamani.

Pandit Malaviya's early departure for Delhi has given rise to speculation in political circles here.

It is suggested that it may have some connection with the Jinnah-Rajendraprasad talk on the Communal question.—A. P.

MAHATMA IN NAGPUR

Opens Khadi Bhandar In Itwari On Saturday

DAY CROWDED WITH FUNCTIONS

NAGPUR, Feb. 19.

It is announced that Mahatma Gandhi is visiting Nagpur on Saturday (February 23). He will arrive at 9 a.m. in the morning and will open a Khadi Bhandar in Itwari immediately after his arrival. He will perform the opening ceremony of another Khadi Bhandar in the evening at Sitabuldi and address a public meeting in Chitnis Park at 7 p.m. He will also pay a visit to the Tanning School. Harijan Pathashala and other institutions. Gandhiji returns to Wardha the same night.—United Press.

MAHATMA AND RURAL MASSES

JULLUNDUR, Feb. 18.

Master Mota Singh Anandpuri has sent a telegram to Mahatma Gandhi at Wardha, in order to ascertain the dates on which it would be convenient to him to participate in the proposed Dehat Sudhar Conference to be held in the Patara Ilaqa (Jullundur district) under the auspices of the Central Doaba Federation with the object of discussing measures for the uplift of the rural masses according to Mahatmaji's scheme.

The exact dates of the Conference will be announced on receipt of Mahatmaji's reply.—United Press.

ALLAHABAD FOR E.I.R. HEADQUARTERS

Renaming And Regrouping Of Railways Suggested

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 19.

It is understood the Railway Board is likely to select Allahabad as Divisional Head-quarters of the E.I.R. It is proposed to construct new offices at Allahabad for this purpose. It is said the site was approved of by some officials of the Railway who visited Allahabad yesterday, Allahabad being more centrally situated.

For the same reason it is suggested that different lines should be regrouped and the present names of the railways should be changed into Southern Eastern Railway and Western Railway.—A. P.

Assembly Congress Party's Neutrality

Not At All Justified, Says M. S. Aney

NEW DELHI, Feb. 17

Mr. M. S. Aney, M.L.A., has issued the following statement to the press:—

"I have just read the statement of Sirdar Vallabhbhaj published in the morning papers to-day.

In my opinion the Congress Party in the Legislative Assembly, in view of the unequivocal language of the Bombay Resolution, its authoritative interpretation by Messrs Satyamurti and others in the course of the discussions held at Benares and the definite commitments of a large number of Congress candidates in the speeches addressed to their Constituencies during the election campaign, was not at all justified in remaining neutral, when the House was being divided on the amendment of Mr. Jinnah for the acceptance of the Communal Award.

JINNAH'S MOTION.

In all my discussions with Sirdar Vallabhbhai, Srijut Rajagopalachari and Mr. Desai I gave my unqualified opinion to the effect that the Congress Party must join hands with the Congress Nationalists in voting down Mr. Jinnah's amendment for acceptance of the Award. I can say with confidence, unless I had hopelessly misunderstood him, that Sirdar Vallabhbhai was of opinion up to the 6th February that both the parties must act together to defeat Mr. Jinnah's amendment on the Award; and that Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, the Leader of the Opposition, should make the whole position of the Congress Party clear by requesting the Hon'ble the President to permit him to put his own amendment on the same point separately to the vote of the House. In fact he said that he was anxious to defeat the motion of Mr. Jinnah which was of a positive nature, definitely asking the House to accept the Award.

NO USE IN OPPOSING.

I must, however, say in fairness to Sirdar Vallabhbhai and the other Congress leaders with whom I held the discussions that they had all along assumed that the Official bolck in the House would remain neutral. But on the morning of the 7th it was reliably learnt that the Government would not assume an attitude of neutrality. On learning this Sirdar Vallabhbhai and Rajagopalachari came to me at about 10 a.m. and informed me that they were of opinion that it was of no use to the Congress party to vote against the amendment of Mr. Jinnah as it would be carried in the House with the help of the official block in the teeth of the combined opposition of the Congress party and the Congress Nationalists. I expressed my dissent from them, and maintained that the Congress party should record its vote against Jinnah's amendment as a matter of principle in disregard of its ultimate success or failure Government's attitude should in no way influence their opinion or vote in a matter of such vital importance. I also further urged that there would be no ground whatsoever for any reasonable man to misunderstand the Congress attitude towards the Award, if Mr. Bhulabhai Desai would get an opportunity to clear the Congress position by moving his own had all along assumed that the amendment asking the House to refrain from expressing any opinion on the Award for its acceptance or rejection. If Mr. Jinnah would not merely vote against this but also call on the House to record a vote of acceptance I maintained that it was the duty of the Congress party to protest against that attempt by recording an adverse vote on his amendment.

DUBIOUS ATTITUDE.

The attitude of the Congress party towards Mr. Jinnah's amendment relating to the Communal Award and also the Constitutional Reforms was somewhat dubious for a long time; on the 7th February negotiations between Mr. Jinnah on the one hand and the Congress leaders on the other, were going on in the lobbies till the late hour when Sir N. N. Sircar rose to give a reply to the debate, I think that the Whip of the Congress Party communicated to the members the instructions issued by the leader on the floor of the House almost at the eleventh hour. I know that their decision to remain neutral on the motion relating to the acceptance of the Communal Award displeased a number of the members of the Congress party, who seemed to be very much excited and even showed signs of indignation.

It is true that I was kept informed by the Congress leaders of these various developments, but I went to state clearly that I did not at all approve of the attitude which they were unfortunately persuaded to adopt on this vital question on that fateful day, Thursday, the 7th of February, and I also informed them to that effect in unequivocal terms."—A.P.

NEWS IN BRIEF

A London message says composition of the long-awaited Royal Commission of Inquiry into private manufacture, trading in arms was announced by Mr. MacDonald in the House of Commons. The Commissioners are Sir John Eldon Bankes, (Chairman) Sir Thomas Allen, Dame Rachel Crowdy, Sir Philip Gibbs, Professor Gutteridge, Sir Kenneth Lee and J. A. Spender.

At the general meeting of the Berar Provincial Congress Committee held on Sunday at Akola, under the presidentship of Sjt. Brijlalji Biyani, the future constitution of the Committee was passed which would be brought into force after it receives sanction from the All-India Congress Committee.

STATE BANK FOR CEYLON

Next Session Of Council To Be Moved For Establishment

LUCKNOW, Feb. 19

It is learnt that the Ceylon Government have generally approved of the recommendations of the Pochkhanawala Banking Commission and are introducing in the next session of the State-Council a motion for the immediate establishment of a State-aided bank.

It is also understood that the State Council will be asked for supplementary vote of Rs. 20 lakhs being application payments of the Ceylon Government on account of their preference shares.—A. P.

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